REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,323.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 29, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.....Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 2nd August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA, 1,646 tons, and 300 H.P.) Captain Shallard, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 29th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. CATHAY, (2,723 tons and 450 H.P., Captain R. T. Douglas, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 26th July.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company intend to DESPATCH the following STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY, via the Suez Canal:—

DECCAN	3,128 Tons,	600 H.P.	15th August.
HINDOSTAN	3,113 ,,	600 H.P.	29th ,,
HYDASPES	2,723 ,,	450 H.P.	23rd September.
MIRZAFORE	3,763 ,,	600 H.P.	3rd October.
KHEDIVE	3,742 ,,	600 H.P.	17th ,,
PEKIN	3,777 ,,	600 H.P.	7th November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer ARETUSA, 1,280 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 4th August. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

To	Cabin.		Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	.....	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	.....	£14-6
To Suez	£28	.....	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 17th July 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£9
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	35	39	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay:—

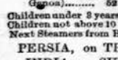
PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st August 1872.
INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st September 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS.

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	3 0	2 0	2 0	0 12	0 12
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

STEAMER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, the Screw-Steamship ALBATROSS, expected to reach Bombay about the beginning of September next.

This Steamer is classed in "Lloyd's Register of Shipping as double A 1; and the following are the particulars of her dimensions, extracted from the "Underwriters' Registry":—

982 tons. Measurement ——— 990-661

Length.....241·0 ft.
Breadth.....29·1 ft.
Depth of hold..14·8 ft.

Engines, 2 Hor. D. A. Sc. 40-24-100 H.P., built and engined in 1869 by JOHN KEY, Kircaldy.

As the ALBATROSS has been loaded at Bombay twice, her carrying capacity and high character are well-known.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON, WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND OPTICIAN.

BY APPOINTMENT

To their Excellencies the VICEROY of India, LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA and the 7th. GOVERNOR of the PUNJAB, the MAHARAJAH of JEYPORE CASHMERE, and GWALIOR.

Hunmum Street	Bombay.
Azzyll House	Simla.
East Street	Poona.

Orders for Up-country not accompanied with Remittance will not be attended to.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON.

MONSOON STATIONERY

available in any weather.

For Local Correspondence.

"BARONIAL" (8 by 5 inches) packet of 5 quires, with box of 100 *square* Envelopes	Rs.	4 0	4 8
"OCTAVO" (7 by 4½ inches) do. do. do.		3 4	3 12
"ALBERT" (6) by 4 inches) do. do. do.		2 14	3 4
"QUEEN'S" (5) by 3½ (inches) do. do. do.		2 10	2 14

For Overland or Inland Postal Correspondence.

"MEDIUM" (8 by 5 inches) Water lined; Amber, Blue, or Cream, with Box of 100 *square* Envelopes		2 10	3 0
Do. do. Cream, with Broad, Middle or Narrow Mourning Border		3 12	4 4
Do. Violet, with extra broad border		4 4	4 12

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Mancekjee Cursetjee Kairawalla, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Jamajee Toolsajee, the undermentioned Landed Property:—

All those two several pieces or parcels of Fazendaree Land or Ground, of which Pestonjee Dadabhoy is the present Fazendar, with the two several Houses and Premises standing thereon, now formed into one piece of Ground and one House situate, lying, and being on the western side of Parel Road, in the sub-district of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 343 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by a public passage, on the south by the house of Manajee Dadjee Pate', on the east by the public road called Parel Road, and on the west by a passage for sweepers, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 40 and 41.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 29th July 1872.

SADANUND SHREECRISTNAJEE & CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. SHREECRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following:—

3 cases White Muslin.
2 cases White Cambrics.
5 bales Grey Shirtings.
1 case White Dimities.
2 cases superior Quilts.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. SHREECRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Rooms, at 3 P.M., on account and at the risk of Purrishond Narrayjee—

1 Pair Gold and Pearl Bargdy.
1 Gold Gowgry.
1 Pair Gold and Pearl Moogdy.
1 Gold Spectacle.
1 Gold Jallee, Head Ornament.
2 Pearl Nose Rings.
1 Pair Gold and Jadaw Finger Rings.
50 Silver Pollu, assorted, weighing about 536 tolas.
1 Pair Chandaliers.
1 ,, Looking Glass.
20 Wearing Apparel (assorted).

On account and at the risk of Balloo Dyer—

1 Pair Silver Toda.
1 Gold Neck Ornament.

On account and at the risk of Dhana Sajun—

1 Pair and Jadaw Kudda.
1 Emerald Ring.
2 Pair Gold China Bangle.

By order of Wagajava, on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Govind Mhyter, Crustna Mhyter, and Jankeebai, widow of the late Crustna Mhyter—

1 Gold Neck Ornament.
1 ,, Neck Toolseputiya.
1 Pair ditto Hoogdy.
2 ,, Silver Caddee.
1 ,, ,, Toda.
1 ,, ,, Hand Ornament called Vack.

SADANUND SHREECRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 29th July 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Under Contract with Government.

THE BROACH and GOGO STEAM FERRY will COMMENCE PLYING immediately after the S. W. MONSOON.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.—At the MEETING of the Shareholders of the ROYAL BANK OF INDIA (in Liquidation), held at the Bank's Office, No. 3, Dean Lane, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of July 1872, at 3 o'clock P.M., the following RESOLUTIONS were passed:—

1st—That the Report of the Liquidators, now read, and Statement of Accounts prepared to 30th June 1872 be adopted.

2nd—That each of the remaining recoverable Assets of the Bank as the Liquidators may think fit be submitted to Sale by Public Auction in one or more Lots and sold to the highest bidder, provided his bid does not fall short of 50 per cent. of the amount estimated by the Liquidators as recoverable on account of those Assets, the Sale to be effected upon such agreement as the Liquidators and their Solicitors may think it advisable to make with the purchaser.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Chairman.

MISSION BAZAAR.—A SALE of FANCY and other ARTICLES will be held, under the patronage of HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE, Governor of Bombay, and the Ladies of the Mission, in the Assembly Rooms, Native Infantry Lines, Poona, on the 6th and 7th of August, in the Assembly Rooms, Native Infantry Lines, Poona.

The Proceeds are to be devoted to the Funds of the FREE CHURCH MISSION ORPHAN GIRLS' SCHOOL.

The Band of His Excellency the Governor will be in attendance.

Hours of Sale from 11 A.M. till Dusk.

Poona, 24th July 1872.

FILTERS

SILICATED CARBON.

Half Gallon	Rs. 9
One Gallon	,, 12
Two Gallons	,, 20
Two Gallons, Marbled, Elegant	,, 22

LIPSCOMBE'S PATENT.

Half Gallon	Rs. 8
One Gallon	,, 12
Two Gallons	,, 15

D. S. KEMP & Co.

PALE DINNER SHERRY.

Fresh Supplies of this fine dry Wine at Cash, Rs. 22-8; Credit, Rs. 25.

On sale by TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PURE COD LIVER OIL.

THE only kind authorised by the Medical Council, and prescribed by the Principal Physicians and Surgeons; of a pale straw colour and almost entirely free from taste or smell; is taken freely without nausea or the other unpleasant symptoms which are produced by "Light Brown" and other impure oils.

"The best sort of Cod Liver Oil is the most agreeable, the clearest, the sweetest, and the most scentless. *I strongly advise you never to order the Brown Oils.*"—*Clinical Lectures*, by T. CHAMBERS, M.D., Physician to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

IMPORTED IN PINT BOTTLES; Capsuled and labelled with Trade Mark of TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

J. NEUBERG,

GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

CLARET, in Quarts and Pints.
BURGUNDIES,
GERMAN WINES, in Quarts and Pints.
CHAMPAGNE, MOSELLE, in Quarts and Pints.
BICHE-LATOUR'S CELEBRATED BRANDIES, AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

GUINNESS' STOUT,

BY SPARKES AND MOLINE.

Quarts in Original Cases of 4 doz., per doz.	Rs. 5 12
,, in single dozens	6 0
Pints in Original Cases of 8 doz., per doz.	3 12
,, in single dozens	4 0

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

OILMAN STORES.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

CHEROOTS, CIGARS, TOBACCO.

COCONADA CHEROOTS

Of the following Musters:

Office	per 1,000...Rs. 12 0
Bucmahs	,, 13 0
Babingtons	,, 15 0
Sedans	,, 18 0
Leisure-hours	,, 18 0

ON HAND A LARGE AND FRESH STOCK OF

MANILLA CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.
TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.
DINDIGUL CHEROOTS.
PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.
FINEST AMERICAN TOBACCO.

TEA.

SOUCHONG, Extra Fine, in Boxes of 7 lbs. each, at Rs. 10-8 per box.

SOUCHONG, Fine, in Boxes of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 8-8 per box.

FINEST FLOWER PEKOE, in 1 lb. Canisters, Rs. 2-8 per lb.

FLOWERY PEKOE, Superior Quality, in Boxes of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 12 per box.

SPECIAL CATALOGUES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

J. NEUBERG.

WANTED.

NOTICE.—WANTED, a SECOND-HAND PHOTOGRAPHIC ROLLING MACHINE. Address "C. M.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

THURSDAY, 1st, AND SATURDAY, 3rd AUGUST.

The BOMBAY DRAMATIC SOCIETY have the honour to announce that they will appear as above, assisted by talented LADY ARTISTES in

JOHN COURTNEY'S ADMIRED DOMESTIC DRAMA,

TIME TRIES ALL,

TO BE FOLLOWED BY CHAS. SELBY'S SCREAMING FARCE,

THE BOOTS AT THE SWAN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Gallery	Rs. 2
Stalls	,, 3	Pit	,, 1

Box Plan and Tickets for Circle and Stalls at Messrs. Soundy, Breslauer, & Co.

NEW FRENCH LOAN, 1872.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT will ISSUE in PARIS, on the 28th and 29th instant, a LOAN for THREE MILLIARDS of FRANCS (£120,000,000).

The Price of Issue is Francs 84·50 for 5 Francs Rente (yearly income).

Interest running from 16th August, payable quarterly, on the 16th of November, February, May, and August.

Francs 14·50 for every 5 Francs Rente are to be deposited on subscribing; the remainder in 20 Monthly Instalments—1st, on 21st September; 2nd and following, from 11th October 1872 to 11th April 1874.

A discount of 6 per cent. will be allowed on the Instalments prepaid up to 31st October 1872. After that date the rate of discount will be subject to modifications ruled by a decree.

In the event of the Loan being over-subscribed, a pro-rata reduction will be made on the amount applied for.

With reference to the above Loan, THE BOMBAY AGENCY OF THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS is prepared to receive Subscriptions for transmission to Paris, and Subscribers in Bombay will be entitled to all the privileges and advantages shown in the foregoing Advertisement.

The following are the terms on which the Bombay Agency receives Subscriptions to the Loan:—

FOR PERSONS desirous to secure at once the Exchange on the whole transaction the price of issue in Bombay will be Frs. 90 for every 5 Francs Rente at a fixed Exchange of 1/2 5/- per Rupee. The deposit will be of Rs. 6, the remainder will be payable in Twenty Monthly Instalments of Rs. 1-8 each from 20th August 1872 till 20th March 1874.

The interest on the Stock will be payable at the Bombay Agency of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris quarterly, at the Exchange of the day, on the 20th October, January, April and July.

A discount will be allowed on the Instalments prepaid according to the Paris rates, and to persons paying in full at once the discount will be equal to Frs. 3·50, making the total amount paid from Frs. 90 to Frs. 86·50, on which the interest represents about 6 per cent. per annum.

FOR PERSONS preferring to run the risk of Exchange on the 20 Instalments the Comptoir will receive Subscriptions as follows:—

Deposit as in Paris	Frs. 14·50
Commission and Expenses on the whole transaction, plus Exchange on Frs. 14·50	2·37½
	Frs. 16·87½ at 2/50=Rs. 6-12.

The remaining 20 Instalments of Frs. 3·50 each will be received at the Bank rate of Exchange of the day as they fall due, thus if this Stock is sold before being fully paid Exchange is avoided on the Instalments not yet due.

The Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris is not responsible for any reduction in the amount applied for.

The Offices will be opened for Subscriptions THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 27th, and MONDAY, the 29th, from 10 o'clock A.M. till 2 o'clock P.M.

N.B.—The Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris will purchase and sell the above Stock and grant Loans upon it in the ordinary course of business as on Government Indian Stock.

BOMBAY CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CLUB will be HELD at the CLUB HOUSE on TUESDAY, the 30th JULY 1872, at 5 o'clock P.M.

W. P. WALSHE, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 28th June 1872.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.—In consequence of the WET STATE of the MAIDAN, the MATCH for the Sir. GEORGE'S MEDAL has been POSTPONED to the mornings of TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 30th and 31st instant.

R. MURRAY, Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—TENDERS for the SUPPLY of [illegible] GUNNY BAGS and SUTLIES in the District, will be received by the Undersigned up to the 12th August.

2. Tenders to be submitted in sealed packets marked "Tender."

3. The Undersigned does not engage himself to accept any Tender.

4. Specification of Traffas tendered for to be seen on application at this Office.

J. W. ROBERTSON, Collector.

Tannah, Collector's Office, 20th July 1872.

NORTH BRITISH MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

REDUCTION TO HOME RATES.

We have pleasure in announcing the decision of the Directors that the REDUCTION OF PREMIUM to the HOME SCALE OF RATES shall commence from the date of leaving Alexandria or Port Said for Europe without Medical Certificate or fresh examination.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th May 1872.

THE BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Office of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART, AND COMPANY, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, (the Registered Office of the said Company,) on TUESDAY, the Sixth day of August next, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of enabling the Liquidators of the Company to lay before the said Shareholders at the time and place above said an account showing the manner in which the winding-up of the said Company has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of as contemplated by Section 138 of Act X. of 1866, under which Act the said Company is being wound up. And at the said Meeting the following Extraordinary Resolution will be proposed:—

"That all the Books and Accounts, Documents and Papers of or belonging to the Company, or the Liquidators thereof, be placed in the custody of the Firm of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Company."

C. DOUGLAS, For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Bombay, 29th June 1872.

NOTICE to DEALERS, CONTRACTORS, MUNICIPALITIES, and other CONSUMERS of KEROSINE OIL, FLOUR, AMERICAN LUMBER, TOBACCO, &c.

FOR SALE.

Imported direct Ex American Ship NONANTUM.

KEROSINE OIL, Devoe's best refined, in Patent Cans with Screw Nozzles.

BEST FRESH AMERICAN TOBACCO, in Dwarf Boxes containing 20 to 25 lbs. each.

BEST REFINED SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.

BEST FRESH SWEET AMERICAN FLOUR, "Field's Extra" Brand, in Barrels.

ALSO ON HAND,

PRESERVED MILK, PEACHES, GREEN CORN, PEAS and LOBSTERS.

AMERICAN STREET LAMPS, fitted with Burners for Kerosine Lights, well adapted for Street Lighting and large Buildings.

For Terms apply to the Undersigned.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

Bombay, 26th June 1872.

STANDARD METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BAROMETERS, &c.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
ANEROID	18 0	20 0
Do. with Thermometer	22 8	25 0
ANEROID, for the pocket, with enamelled dial	36 0	40 0
Do. do. with engraved metal dial, and Thermometer	45 0	50 0
ANEROID, compensated, and with revolving altitude scale	54 0	60 0
ANEROID, with revolving altitude scale and Thermometer	58 0	65 0
STANDARD, on the Kew principle	108 0	120 0
AIR METER for Hospitals and Public Buildings	55 0	60 0

THERMOMETERS.

KEW OBSERVATORY, of the Meteorological Office and Admiralty pattern, with verification from the Kew Observatory	10 8	12 0
MAXIMUM, Self-Registering, with raised metal scale, mounted on oak for garden purposes (an excellent instrument for ordinary use)	8 0	9 0
MINIMUM, to correspond with the last-named	4 8	5 0
MAXIMUM, self-registering, with enamelled Tube and polished boxwood scale	9 8	10 8
MINIMUM, to correspond with the last-named	5 12	6 8
MAXIMUM, Professor PHILLIPS'STANDARD SELF-REGISTERING, Engine-divided on the stem, and mounted, with indelible porcelain scale, on oak	18 8	21 0
MINIMUM, to correspond with the last-named	18 8	21 0
MAXIMUM and MINIMUM, the pair in a neat pocket mahogany case, as arranged for Dr. Livingstone and Captains Speke and Grant	35 0	40 0
MAXIMUM and MINIMUM, the "Alpine Club," pair, in case complete	22 8	25 0
POCKET, in revolving case, 4 inch	9 8	10 8
Do. 6 inch	10 8	12 0
"TERRESTRIAL RADIATION" Maximum and Minimum, on brass pedestals complete, each	22 8	25 0
FORTY PATTERNS OF THERMOMETERS, each from	1 12 to	65 0

RAIN GAUGES.

TREACHER & CO.'S "INTER-TROPICAL," expressly fitted for the suddenly heavy downfall of India	18 0	20 0
CROSSLEY'S SELF-REGISTERING	90 0	100 0

OZONOMETER.

Dr. Schonbein's, with Ozone cage	18 0	20 0

AN ASSORTMENT OF METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS ALWAYS ON SALE BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited), IMPORTERS OF CHEMICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICES.

MRS. LAKE,

SILK MERCER, MILLINER, DRESS AND HABIT-MAKER,

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA,

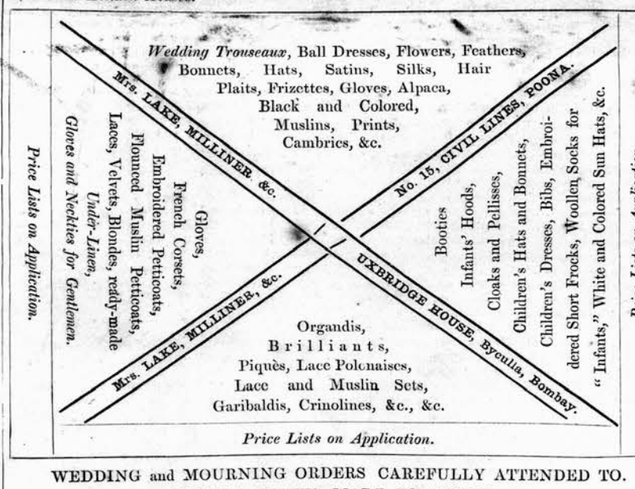
BOMBAY.

BRANCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 15, CIVIL LINES,

POONA.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, Poona, Kirkee, &c., that she has just opened a Branch of her Establishment in Poona, at No. 15, Civil Lines, where she will have much pleasure in showing a most Elegant and Fashionable Consignment of MILLINERY, &c., together with the latest Novelties of the season, *which have been specially selected for her from the best Paris and London Houses.*



WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.
RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER.
ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED "OVERLAND."
LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, or Poona.

No. 15, CIVIL LINES, POONA,
AND
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

1st July, 1872.

HUGH D. FISHER AND CO.

Indents received for Metals of all kinds.

DRYSALTERY, CHEMICALS, DYES, WINDOW GLASS, KEROSENE LAMPS, &c.,

Elphinstone Circle, opposite Custom House.

HUGH D. FISHER & Co. have on SALE, now landing, BLUNDELL, SPENCE & Co.'s celebrated RAW and DOUBLE BOILED LINSEED OIL, DOUBLE REFINED COLZA OIL for Lighthouses, Railways, &c., PURE SPERM OIL for Spindles, RED LEAD, warranted pure, WHITE LEAD and COLOURED PAINTS, DRY COLOURS, assorted, COACH BUILDERS', PAINTERS', and RAILWAY VARNISHES, specially prepared for India and guaranteed to stand the Climate.

Elphinstone Circle, opposite Custom House.

DR. A. FITZPATRICK, SURGEON DENTIST, (LATE OF CALCUTTA,)

BEGS to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that he has been induced to begin Practice in this City, and can be consulted daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office, No. 12, Rampart Row, opposite the Esplanade Hotel.

NOTICE.

MR. A. GABRIEL, compelled by ill-health to leave Bombay, has much pleasure in informing his Friends and Patients that, availing himself of Dr. Fitzpatrick's arrival in Bombay, he has made arrangements with that well-known Gentleman to take over his Practice.

PLATINUM GOODS

FOR CHEMICAL RESEARCH.

EVAPORATING DISHES.
CRUCIBLES, in Boxwood Cases.
CUPS.
SPATULAS.
FOIL.
WIRE.
SPATULA, TIPPED FORCEPS, and PEN-KNIFE, in a Shell Handle for the Pocket (Lyon's Pattern).

D. S. KEMP & Co.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER, for SINKING WELLS through Sand in any position and to any depth.

For Sinking Irrigation Wells and for periodically cleaning out old Wells which have become foul or silted up, it is particularly adapted.

This Machine is very largely used on the Oudh and Rohilkhund, Punjab Northern State, and other Railways, in many cases in preference to any other machine.

One of numerous testimonials of its great utility is here given.

Extract of letter, dated Lahore, 3rd April 1872, from the Executive Engineer Punjab Northern (State) Railway, Ravee Bridge Division—

"I have the pleasure to add that we have obtained the most satisfactory results this season with your Dredgers. The rate of sinking a 12' 6" cylinder at every thirty feet depth has been frequently between six and seven feet a day of twenty-four hours when in clean sand.

"R. J. MALLET, Executive Engineer."

Price of each Machine despatched to any Railway Station in India in direct communication with Lucknow is as follows:—

Of 2 Cubic feet capacity	Rs.	100 0 0
4 ,, ,,	,,	125 0 0
6 ,, ,,	,,	150 0 0
8 ,, ,,	,,	175 0 0
10 ,, ,,	,,	200 0 0

Orders to be addressed to

BABOO SHAMA CHURN MOOKERJEE, Principal Agent for Bull's Patent Hand Dredger, Lucknow.

Agents in other Stations required on a commission of 10 per cent. on all sales effected.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

IS prepared in the most scientific manner, by thoroughly educated Chemists and Druggists, who have had many years' experience. It is not a simple extract from one article, but is compounded of extracts from a number of Roots, Herbs, Barks, and Leaves, all of which are possessed of some particular virtue or power in curing the diseases that have their source in the blood and humours; and these different vegetable extracts are combined in such a way as to retain, in its full strength, the special curative virtue possessed by each. The root of the Sarsaparilla plant, found in Honduras, is that which we use in this preparation; it is the kind which all medical men esteem most. About fifty per cent. of Bristol's Sarsaparilla consists of this concentrated extract, the remainder, as above stated, being composed of extracts from other powerful, cleansing, and healing vegetable substances. It does not contain anything that is dangerous or injurious to health, and in this, as in nearly every other respect, is entirely different from all other preparations sold under the name of Sarsaparilla.

By having our own agents at the places where the various roots, drugs, herbs and plants, composing our medicines, are produced, we are enabled to exercise that constant care in selection which insures uniformity of excellence; and we spare no money and no effort to procure the best—and only the best—of every article entering into their composition; and it is with the most abiding confidence we say, to the sick of all nations and all countries, that in Bristol's Sarsaparilla you have a remedy more reliable than any before offered to you, and which will not disappoint you in the cure of

Salt Rheum, Tetter, Scald Head, Nervous and General Debility, Old Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Abscesses, Boils, Eruptions, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Female Derangements, White Swellings, Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, & Dumb Ague.

As a means of building up the constitution that has been broken down by the excessive use of Mercury, Iron, or other Minerals, our Sarsaparilla will be found most excellent, and can be administered with safety to the weakest patients. As a purifier of the blood and humours, in the Spring and early Summer, it will be found unfailing. It can be taken freely at all seasons, rainy or dry. For some of the above diseases, the use of the Sarsaparilla must be continued a considerable time, especially for those that are hereditary or constitutional in their nature—such as Scrofula: but a faithful compliance with the directions will always relieve and mitigate, and in a great majority of cases will effect a complete cure. It will also be found, in all of the above diseases, that a cure will be greatly hastened by using our Bristol's Sugar-coated pills, in moderate doses, in connection with the Sarsaparilla; they carry off large quantities of morbific or diseased matter set free in the system by the Sarsaparilla, and in this way facilitate the return of normal functional operations.

FOR SALE AT

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA.

MONSOON.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.,

BY APPOINTMENT

TO THE LATE LORD MAYO, THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

BEG to call attention to their NEW STOCK of SHIRTINGS, WATERPROOFS, TWEEDS, &c., just received per s.s. PESHAWUR.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATERPROOFS.

		Rs	a.
Coats		16	0
Leggings		5	8
Caps		3	8
SHIRTS	Badham's Silk and Wool, each	9	8
	Badham's Pure all Wool, each	8	8
	Badham's Oxford Cloth, each	6	8
	Badham's French Cambric, per doz.	60	0
	Badha 's White ,,	60	0
	Badham's Spun Silk ,,	12	0
COLLARS	Shakespeare, Dux, Suez, per doz	6	8
	Pall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, per doz.	6	8
HOSIERY	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose	12	8
	Fine Fancy Striped, from	14	8
	Fine Merino Half Hose, from	16	0
	Knickerbocker, Ribbed, per pair	4	8
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Under-vests, à dozen for	20	0
	Fine Super India Gauze ,, ,,	26	0
	Fine ,, ,, Drawers, each	6	0
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth	11	0
	Badham's Pure All-Wool	18	0
	Badham's Silk and Wool

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady. Land, Bank of Bombay shares, and Government Paper unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475 nl
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ..	787½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	211½
15,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct	Do of Madras	1,200 nl.
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	325 nl
40,000	281½	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl
57,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	117
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218-3-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	233 xd
.....	£20	109-1-0	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	124
.....	£20	43-10-0	do.	Ditto	...
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	196-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co	1,545
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	117
750	2,000	2,000	31p.a.	Mazagon Land	845
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	420

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,880	225pa	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,240
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,050
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	350
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co	8,000
200	200	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co	2,225
200	500	all	53½do.	Do New	550
350	1,000	1,000	...	Broach Cotton Co	1,020
700	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
500	1,880	all	40	Colaba Press Co	6,800
350	2,000	all	200 p	East India Press Co	3,100
150	8,500	all	350	Fort Press Co	8,750
300	2,000	1,800	30 pc	Framji Cowasji Press Co	1,040
300	1,000	all	200 p	French Press Co	800
200	6,000	6,000	228 pa	Hydraulic Press Co	2,000
250	5,000	1,467	75 pa	Imperial Press Co	1,050
200	5,000	2,000	100 pa	Kurrachee Press Co	1,100
200	400	250	60 pa	Mofussil Press & G. Co	610
120	2,500	all	250 pa	Prince of Wales Press	2,450
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,000
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Timevelly Press Co	650
225	2,000	1,000	250	Victoria Press, Madras	1,025

* Per share for the half-year.

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 13/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11d. to 3/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99 3/16
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do.	224

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	220
Mexican Dollars	222
Five- Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112 to 112¼
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	104¼ to 104½
Four per cent	101¼ to 101½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	100¼
5 years' Debenture Loans	100½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent (3 f. 50 c.) of 1871	89
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	89
Paris Municipal Loan (Debentures Rs. 117) per Bond.	119½

CALCUTTA.—24TH JULY.

The following transactions were reported:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents. at Rs. 101-8, 101-7, and the heavier amounts, at Rs. 101-9.

4½ per cents. of 1870 at Rs. 105-12.

4½ per cents. of 1872 at Rs. 104-2 and small sums at Rs. 104-4 to 104-6.

In shares—

National Bank shares at Rs. 115, and a small lot at Rs. 116.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—27TH JULY.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton; Wooden Ships; Myrabolns & Coir bills; Seeds	£2 0s.@£2 10s. 0d.; £2 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d.; £2 17s. 6d.; £1 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton; Opium; Sailing Ships	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale. Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. Rs 4½ per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 17 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
27	James Livesay	Clark	London, April 21
28	Queen of India	Edward	Liverpool, March 23.
	Stewart Lane	Jones	Shields, April 8.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Tanjore (s)	Johnson	Sydney, &c.
	Lord Lyndhurst	Bain	Calcutta.
18	Derby (s)	Newman	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Ship City of Paris, MacDonald, to Java.

Ship Sussex, Kinney, to Rangoon.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July		
24	Dilkhur	Point de Gall.
25	Arcot (s)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

July		
23	Hero	Coconada.
24	Sarah Barnyeat	Caliagapatam.
	Strathclyde (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—27TH JULY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Atalanta (s), 10 cases bleaching powder, Bapojee and Pestonjee.

FROM LONDON.

Wallamo (s), 5 casks brandy, Nusserwanjee Aspundyarjee.

Aegean (s), 6 cases hardware, and 3 cases brandy, Bonnneville and Sibille; 4 cases guns, and 2 cases glassware, King, King & Co.

Ada (s), 12 cases clar t, and 35 cases champagne, Eduljee Nusservanjee Colabawalla.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Persia (s), 39 cases brandy, and 203 cases claret, Bonneville and Sibille.

Esperance, 1,015 cases claret, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—27TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Morning Light, 1,500 bags linseed, Goculdass Shamjee; 4,500 bundles coir yarn, Nanabhoy Valub.

Derby (s), 788 b-les cotton, Relli Brothers.

Persia (s), 350 bales cotton, Relli Brothers; 52 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass.

Orissa (s), 50 Bales wool, Damodar Muthoradass; 125 bales wool, and 125 bales cotton, Nursee Khetow.

Sir John Mandeville, 800 bags myrabolla as, Ludhabhoy Khakey.

Neera (s), 1,000 bundles myrabollams, Stearns, Hobart & Co; 100 bales cotton, Vurjeevandass Vulubdass; 750 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Orissa (s), 3 cases fishmaws, Nansee Gangjee; 25 pieces E. teeth, Abdool Reman Khan Mahomed; 227 pieces E. teeth, Khimjee Ramjee; 40 bundles hides, Dawoodbhoy Mahomed; 1 case tortoiseshells, Nanseybhoy Gangjee; 80 pieces E. teeth, Runchordass Girdhurlall.

FOR GENOA.

Persia (s), 15 bags rapeseed, C. Herring.

FOR PORT SAID.

Persia (s), 1 bundle hides, Kunkler, Prieswick & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Persia (s), 4 bags rapeseed, C. Herring.

FOR HONGKONG.

Cathay (s), 32 pieces E. teeth, Nurse Kessowjee & Co.; 530 pieces E. teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 65 bales cotton, Rhai abhoy Alladiobhoy; ½ chest M. opium, Tarachund Gumanchund; 25 chests M. opium, Rattonjee Eduljee; 2 chests M. opium, Furdoonjee Nusserwanjee; 10 chests M. opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee, 10 chests M. opium, Rehemabhoy Habibbhoy; 43 chests M. opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 898 pieces E. teeth, Nursee Kessowjee & Co; 13½ chests M. opium, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata; 6½ chests M. opium, Jugnath Ramjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Cathay (s), 78 chests M. opium, Rattonjee Eduljee; 16 chests M. opium, R. Dhunjeshaw & Co.; 13 chests M. opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co.; 84 chests M. opium, Jugnath Ramjee; 48 chests M. opium, Bapoonath Jugunath; 7 chests M. opium, Javirimul Dulsookhbhoy.

FOR YOKAHAMA.

Cathay (s), 10 bales hemp, Volkart Bros.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been made by European houses on the 27th instant:—

PIECE GOODS.

					Rs. A.P.
500 pieces	Grey Shirtings	45 inch	39 yds	9 lbs.	6 10 0
500 "	" "	45 "	39 "	7 lbs.	5 1 0
250 "	" "	45 "	39 "	8 lbs.	5 13 0
1,000 "	" Madapollams	32 "	24 "	3 lbs.	2 4 6
500 "	White Mull	40 "	20 "	No. 1	1 8 6
500 "	" "	40 "	20 "	" 2	1 11 6
500 "	" "	40 "	20 "	" 3	1 14 6
500 "	" "	40 "	20 "	" 4	2 1 6
500 "	" "	40 "	20 "	" 5	2 3 6
1,000 "	" Dorias	36 "	20 "		2 14 0
450 pairs	Grey Dhoties	40 "	8 "		1 5 0
300 "	" "	42 "	9 "		1 9 0
600 "	" "	42 "	10 "		1 11 0

COTTON.

50 candies	New Dholicrah (ready)		Rs. 205
50 "	" "	"	" 205
75 "	" "	"	" 205
75 "	" Kerkee	"	" 240
50 "	" "	"	" 240
400 "	" Vingoria	"	" 191
175 "	" "	"	" 193
25 "	" Bhownuggur	"	" 208

YARNS.

7,500 lbs. Mock Water No. 40 ..... As. 13

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—28TH JULY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 27th July, 6-23 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 52 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 28th July, 1-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 5 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 27th July, 4-13 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 47 minutes.

Via Turkey, 26th July, 12 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 48 hours 35 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 27th July, 8-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 17 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia, 27th July, 5-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 31 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 27th July, 4-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 23 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 28th July, 9 A.M. Time in transit, 13 hours 2 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 27th to 8 P.M. of the 28th July is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	4 5	0 34
" Galle	9 11	8 33
" Kurrachee	1 58	0 40

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 28th July, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 28th July, 3-12 P.M.; via Turkey, 27th July, 1 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 27th July, 2-10 P.M.; viaTurkey, 26th July, 12 P.M. Latest dates from America, via Russia, 28th July, 4-15 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Persia; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 28th July, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 76, barometer 29·930, rainfall 10 cents.

MANGALORE, 28th July, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 85, rainfall 15 cents.

VINGORLA, 28th July, 6 35 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 84, rainfall 25 cents.

CARWAR, 28th July, 7-30 P.M.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 79, barometer 29·95, rainfall 11 cents.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 27.

Iredell, Major, 16th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

Baugh, Colonel, 9th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Nassick.

Goldie, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42 0 0
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The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.

Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10 0 0
Per Copy	"	0 4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or MESSRS. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

STACEY—July 26th, at Malabar Hill, Frank Macpherson, son of Geo. B. Stacey, aged 6 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BONAVIA—July 8th, at Kalka, the wife of E. Bonavia, Esq., M.D., Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, prematurely, of a daughter.

HEATH—July 19th, at Nynee Tal, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Heath, R. A., of a daughter, still-born.

LEACH—July 24th, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. J. C. Leach, Pleader, High Court, of a daughter.

PATCH—July 18th, at Nynee Tal, the wife of Lieut. R. Patch, S. A. C. General, of a son.

STRANGE—July 23rd, at Nungumbaukum, Madras, Mrs. Lyndsay Strange, of a daughter.

THEOBALDS—July 19th, at Jubbulpore the wife of Surgeon Major J. R. Theobalds, 21st Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BETSHE—DeLACY—July 23rd, at St. John's Church, Bangalore, by the Rev W. Gilbert-Cooper, M.A., Elphinstone Waters Beebie, Captain Madras Sappers and Miners, son of the late Major General Beebie, Madras Artillery, to Mary Ellen, only child of the late Alexander deLacy, Esq., Co. Cork.

DEATHS.

DALRYMPLE—July 23rd, at Schore, Central India, Hew James, infant son of Lieut. R. G. Elphinstone Dalrymple.

SCHORN—July 23rd, at Calcutta, Anna Maria, the beloved wife of T. C. Schorn, aged 57.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JULY 29, 1872.

THERE seems to be a most extraordinary number of strikes for higher wages and shorter hours of labour among the labouring classes of England. The papers received by last mail are full of accounts of these movements among various classes of operatives, and no class of workmen is too high or too low for engaging in a strike. The agricultural labourers of the midland and southern counties of England were considered to be the most stupid, depressed, and submissive of all the population of Great Britain, but, as we saw very lately, they have risen to the height of getting up a strike, and even succeeded in getting a portion of their demands conceded to them. That latter achievement was not, after all, a very wonderful one; because it is obvious that the agricultural labourers occupied rather a favourable position from which to insist upon their demands being granted to them. They had to deal with the production of the necessaries of life, and they had the immense vantage ground of their wages being so low that they had little to fear in the way of outsiders being brought in to fill their places. Spring and autumn, ploughing time, sowing time, and reaping time wait for no man and for no body of men, so the agricultural labourers had a hold upon the farmers and landed proprietors such as skilled artizans seldom have upon their employers, and it was well nigh impossible to find people either in England or anywhere else willing to come and do their work at wages of about twelve shillings a week.

But the strikes which have been raging more lately in England have been among skilled labourers and not half starved agriculturists. Foremost among them has been the London building trade, belonging to which, when the mail left, no less than 13,000 men were either on strike or locked out. To these may be added the dock labourers of London, who were all either on strike or about to strike, or, after strike, were returning to work, some concession having been made to their demands. Then the bakers also were about to follow the example of the humble individuals who prepare the land for the growth of grain. The Bakers' Trade Society had resolved, unless their hours of labour were diminished, to call out on strike, within a few days, all the bakers in London. No hot rolls for breakfast or muffins for tea was to be the order of the day, and it is clear that if this threat were carried out the inconvenience would be much greater than that which was caused by the strike of the London cabmen a few years ago. Doubtless the provincial bakers would do their best to pour in loaves to London, but hot rolls would hardly retain their heat during a railway journey, and the quantity of loaves required for the supply of three millions of people would not easily be provided by the owners of the surrounding districts. In this case of "Pull Devil, pull Baker" we should say that the baker would be likely to have the best of it, and, the more so, as his movement seems to have extended to places like Reigate and Redhill, some distance from the metropolis. Turning northward from London we have the warehouse porters of Liverpool out on strike, and the omnibus drivers and conductors threatening to go out unless an advance of wages be conceded to them. In the black country about Wolverhampton the miners had had their working time reduced to eight hours a day, but they still threatened to go out on strike unless a daily sixpence of additional wages were given to them. In Staffordshire and Worcestershire the nailmakers, to the number of more than 5,000, had struck work for the modest advance of 20 per cent. on the price of the useful articles which they produce; but as the world can manage to do without nails for a certain time it is not unlikely this movement may soon fall "as dead as a door "nail," even though the chain-makers in the neighbourhood threaten to assist it by striking also. In the Northern iron trade also there was a great strike, the whole of the iron-works in Stockton and Middlesborough having been stopped in consequence; the shoemakers of Edinburgh were refusing to make any more boots and shoes; and, following the example of their inferiors, even the clerks on the Great Western Railway were demanding an increase of wages.

These are curious signs of the times and go some way to verify Proudhon's prophecy and threat that if labour were not soon organised from above it would be organised from beneath, to the disturbance and injury of the classes which are above. But, however necessary it may be to regulate the relations between labour and capital, it is impossible, except for those who desire to see existing society destroyed, to look with satisfaction on these ever increasing conflicts in England between the employers and the employed. Whichever side may be in blame, or may be most in blame, the means employed for settling these disputes are exceedingly injurious to the country, and we fail to perceive what good is likely to accrue to the workmen from the accomplishment of the ends which they are striving to attain. It may be admitted that better food and a little less toil would be good things for the agricultural labourers in a great part of England; for in Scotland and the North of England it has been sufficiently proved that a considerably higher rate of remuneration for farm labourers than exists in the South causes no loss to the employers of such labour; but it must be remembered that the strength of a population is not changed in a day or even in a generation and that if the agriculturists of the South received to-morrow the food and remuneration of their brethren of the North many morrows would elapse before they would be able to get through the same amount of work. Mr. Gray of Millfield proved this by his experiments with Southern labourers, and in point of fact the Southern labourers could only be raised to the position of the Northerners by an act of expensive and disinterested benevolence. A writer in the June number of *Fraser's Magazine*, who argues in favour of the demands of the agricultural labourers, admits that to grant these demands would require a reduction in the rental of land in England to the amount of 20 or 25 per cent. His argument is a very simple one, and it is that an increase of wages, such as the agricultural labourers demanded, would involve an increased yearly expenditure upon them of £15,000,000, and as the farmers could not give this, or any proportion of it to speak of, it would have to be deducted from the rents paid to the proprietors of the land. That shows how great are the financial and social questions involved in such demands; and we are not quite sure of the truth of his assertion that "it makes no difference to the true happiness of a family whether they have twenty or "fifteen thousand a year to spend." Still, if a bold peasantry, their country's pride, are necessary to the greatness of a nation, it might be that even fifteen millions sterling a year would not be thrown away on the agricultural labourers of England, but when we come to the skilled artizans who are on strike just now it seems very doubtful whether they or any body else would be benefitted by the accomplishment of their demands. It is a remarkable feature of these demands that the workmen desire to have, at the same moment, both an increase of wages and a decrease in their hours of labour. One of these things would have been quite enough to ask for at a time. As a matter of fact we almost all want money, and would prefer to have it on the condition of doing as little in return for it as possible. So universal and selfish a feeling in human nature hardly merits to be elevated into a moral principle of action; and to make the demands of the English artizans at all reasonable it must be shown either that something more than this desire is at the bottom of these demands, or else that the workmen are in a position to enforce acquiescence with their wishes. Now, there is nothing to show that the London masons and carpenters and bakers and the Staffordshire and Northern iron workers seek in asking for shorter time for anything except more time for enjoyment, and in asking for more wages, for anything but more means of enjoyment. It is very natural that they should desire more enjoyment, but, since hard, constant labour is necessary to the well-being of the great mass of mankind, they have no right to claim the assistance and sympathy of mankind in pushing their demands. The question, then, simply resolves itself into the practical question whether they are in a position to enforce their demands without seriously or permanently injuring the market for their labour. People in England appear to be awaking to the fact that these strikes do not pay and cannot be carried out to the extent they have been of late without both seriously injuring the market for English labour and unnecessarily and injuriously raising the scale of prices. That, however, is a wide subject on which we shall not enter at present further than to note the fact that the frequency of strikes is beginning to excite a great deal of indignation among the upper and middle classes generally.

IN the telegraphic intelligence which we publish to-day there is announced the death of an eminent Mexican who has managed to live to the age of seventy years through even more vicissitudes and dangers than have marked the career of the ex- Emperor of the French; and though his personal achievements and direct power belong to the history of the new world, yet, indirectly, his career has exercised no small influence upon the history of Europe. Of Indian birth and, though a lawyer by profession, of as curiously inarticulate powers of thought and speech as Cromwell himself, Benito Juarez was possessed by a fervid patriotism and had great capacity for seeing what practically was the best thing for his countrymen to do in any particular circumstances. His principles were also consistent, and there was a persistency in his efforts which looked as if he had taken advice of King Robert Bruce and the spider. Defeat, flight, banishment, condemnation to death, and whatever other evils befell him had no effect in discouraging his efforts. He proposed in 1846 to secularise the Church property of Mexico, and though this made him a marked man, and brought upon him the vehement hatred and opposition of the priesthood, yet he lived to do it as his very first act when he became President of Mexico in 1861, and levied interest on the delay by also dissolving all the religious bodies in the country. So also in 1865 the Emperor Maximilian, who had been called to Mexico by the clerical party, comdemned Juarez, and all the Juarist leaders who might be taken in arms, to death; but the ultimate reply to this was that on the 19th June 1867, Juarez, in spite of all the remonstrances of the ambassadors from Europe, had the then ex-Emperor Maximilian led out before a file of soldiers and shot. It was this act which made the name of Juarez best known across the Atlantic, and gave him rather an evil, if a formidable, reputation; but we apprehend that in strict justice and considering Maximilian's treatment of the Juarist leaders, and the fact that the Austrian Archduke had been established on his shaky throne by foreign bayonets, the execution of the latter was warranted by the laws which nations usually recognise. After the overthrow of the Franco-Mexican Empire, Juarez was elected President of the Mexican Republic in October 1867, and his term of office extended to October 1875. Thus it had nearly three years to run had his life been prolonged, and during the five years of his Presidency, his rule in Mexico has been peaceful, having been only disturbed by a very feeble attempt at revolution made by Santa Anna in 1868, and his sway has been almost undisputed. There is no question that he has been a most able as well as successful head of the Liberal party in Mexico, and he showed his capacity as a General by his defeat of the French troops at Puebla in the beginning of 1863. How much the Emperor Napoleon owes of his assistance down stairs to the determined action of Juarez it might be difficult to say with any approach to exactness; but certainly the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico and the execution of Maximilian constituted the turning point of Napoleon's career and had some intimate connection with the more disastrous events which soon afterwards overtook him. These Mexican notables appear to live long lives when they do not get prematurely shot. The most inveterate enemies of Juarez, Miramon and Almonte, have been removed from the stage, but not until they were rather old men; Juarez himself had just reached the prescribed three score and ten; Alvarez, his friend and teacher, is, if we are not mistaken, still alive, at the advanced age of ninety-two, and Santa Anna, who was a little older than Juarez, was described, a few months ago, by the American papers, as enjoying himself very much in the neighbourhood of New York, with cock-fighting and playing at Monte. There are some interesting notices of Mexican politics and of Mexican leaders in "Higher Law," a recently published novel, which, while a failure as a work of art, contains things worth reading. It has been said that Juarez was rather dreaded than loved, but he had the art—despite his gloomy and severe character—of attaching a few devoted followers to himself, and his death will be deeply lamented by them, while, possibly, it may again plunge Mexico into the intestine troubles from which it has been preserved by his strong hand during the last few years.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

IMPORTANT DESPATCH FROM THE INDIAN OFFICE.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S LETTER TO MR. BENNETT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRANCE.

LONDON, 27TH JULY.

A despatch has been sent to India abolishing the distinction of junior and senior Lieutenant-Colonels in the Artillery and Engineers. All are now to be placed on a higher scale of pay and pension.

Mr. Cardwell and the Duke of Argyll have agreed not to give the Indian rate of pay to first Captains who have just been promoted to the rank of Major.

A letter from Dr. Livingstone to the late Mr. Bennett of the *New York Herald* has been published describing his interview with Mr. Stanley and his sufferings. The Doctor states that prior to his meeting Mr. Stanley he was ignorant of the events that had taken place in Europe subsequent to the year 1868.

Mr. Taylour Thomson has been gazetted British Minister at Teheran.

The new Public Park Regulations prohibit speeches being made on Sundays.

President Juarez died of apoplexy.

PARIS, 26TH JULY.

The National Assembly have adopted new Tariffs on raw materials.

A strike of miners has taken place at Nours (? Tours). Some disturbances have occurred, which however were repressed by the troops.

Mr. Stanley has arrived in Paris.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 26TH JULY, NOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day opens strong.

Total Weekly Sales of Cotton		59,000 bales.
" " "	Surats	17,000 "
Actual Stock of Cotton		965,000 "
" "	Surats	366,900 "
Total Weekly Import of Cotton		34,000 "
" " "	Surats	12,000 "

LONDON, 26TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed advancing.

Fair Dhollera, 6s. 13/16d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings ..... 8s. 3d.

8½ " " ..... 9s. 9d.

40's Mule Twist ..... 1s. 2¼d.

Departure for Bombay—European, on 24th instant.

ALEXANDRIA, 26TH JULY.

The s.s. Riga passed through the Suez Canal on 24th instant for Liverpool.

Rs. 33,000 have now been collected for the Pratt Memorial Fund.

EVERY one, from the Deputy Commissioner downwards, is said to have had dengue in the Bassein district of British Burmah.

IN another column we publish a special report of the evidence and judgment in the trial of Liakat Ali at Allahabad.

THE floods of last year will, it is said, have cost the Punjab and Delhi Railway £200,000. This year also the amount of damages will be large.

THE *Mussoorie Season* mentions that the defamation case, Colonel Barlow vs. Quarry, came on in the Superintendent's Court, Mussoorie, on Wednesday.

LATEST news from Cashmere states that cholera is still hanging about in the districts bordering on the valley, but, happily, is not nearly so severe as it has been before.

SURGEON THOMAS EDMONSTON CHARLES, M.D., Professor of Midwifery in the Calcutta Medical College, and Superintendent General of Vaccination, L. P., has obtained leave of absence for three months.

ALL over the Punjab plains the natives have only one thought regarding the present season, "God is sending a plentiful rain." Places are being sown this year that have not been ploughed for three years.

PROFESSOR MAX MULLER, to whom the Professorship of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology at the newly founded University of Strasburg was offered, delivered his first lecture in that city on the 23rd of May.

IT is stated as a fact that on an European named Miller being admitted to the Civil Hospital, Rangoon, on the evening of the 11th, no one endeavoured to ascertain his disease. Next morning he was found dead.

THE opinion which the Emperor of Brazil expressed of Europe after his recent tour, is thus reported by an American paper:—"There are only two countries in Europe—England and Germany; the rest is rubbish."

SIR W. J. HERSCHELL has been granted leave to appear before the Standing Medical Committee at Calcutta previous to obtaining leave to Europe on medical certificate. This will create a vacancy in the Officiating Commissionership of Dacca.

WE (*Indian Mirror*) understand that Lord Northbrook has addressed a circular to the members of his Council inviting an expression of their opinions as to whether they should like to have Simla or Calcutta as the permanent seat of Government.

AUTUMN manœuvres are, it is said, to be held in Austria on a grand scale this year. The whole Bohemian army is to participate, and the special object proposed is to test the new organization for provisioning the army, and the field telegraph system.

WE hear that arrangements are being made for starting a Family Pension Fund in Bombay, for the benefit of all classes, somewhat on the same principles as the Uncovenanted Family Pension Fund. We believe the scheme originated with the firm of Messrs. Forbes and Co.

AT a dinner given in honour of the Queen's birthday at Tamatave, in Madagascar, the French Vice-Consul is said to have grown indignant, and dashed his wine-glass on the ground, because the health of the President of the French Republic was not included in the list of toasts.

AT it is only from a recent date that charges on account of postage have been included in Military Budgets, it has been ruled that they should be shown separately, in order that it may be known at any time what the increase has been to the Military Budget on account of such charges.

THE *Bengal Times* states that the scheme for providing Dacca with fresh pure water, which was suggested by Khajeh Abdool Ghunny's gift of Rs 50,000, is shortly to be carried out. There is a rumour that Government will contribute Rs. 1,00,000, and that the work is to be entrusted to the P. W. D.

THE Khiva Ambassador, who was some time ago announced as having arrived at Cabul, has executed his mission there, and we see it stated that he has now determined to proceed to India to make certain representations to the British Government, and is expected to arrive about the end of this month.

INTELLIGENCE has been received by Government from the Persian Gulf, of the appearance of one or two cases of small-pox in the town of Bushire, but no fear is as yet entertained of its becoming epidemic. It is reported also that locusts have damaged the cultivation in Kazeroon, but the wheat and barley have escaped its ravages.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF PUTTIALLAH, G.C.S.I., has forwarded a donation of Rs. 500 in aid of the funds of the Bethune Girls' School, Calcutta; and also Rs. 1,000 in aid of the publication of the speeches of His Excellency the late Earl of Mayo, a compilation which was undertaken at His Highness' suggestion, and is now nearly complete.

IT will be seen from the copy of a letter, published in another column, from the Viceroy's Private Secretary to Syud Ahmud Khan Baha door, that, subject to certain conditions, Lord Northbrook has made the splendid donation of a thousand pounds to the Mahomedan Anglo Oriental College. The promised contributions to the College fund now amount to Rs. 30,135-7.

THE Mysore Government have ruled that the State forests may be entered for *bona fide* purposes of wood by intending purchasers, but that no one entering the forests for such purposes will be allowed to take in any axes, hatchets, or wood knives, or carts with them. Should any part of the forests be set on fire through any act of such sportsman, or should he be detected in cutting or removing any wood from the forests, he will be liable to the penalties set forth in section 35 of the Forest Rules.

Two loafers, one an Eurasian the other a Burmese, have been personating Mr. Talboys Wheeler and "a friend" in the Amherst district. To do this it was, we believe, considered necessary for the first man to put on an amazing white hat—at any rate, the deception was successful and the two rascals collected as "taxes" some fifty rupees from the villagers before the police pounced upon them.

BAD weather and heavy falls of snow in the interior have prevented the opening roads this year from Kulu to Y

the head of the Public Works Department to look at the new band over the Adjee river, upon whose banks the town of Rajkote is built. In furtherance of his duties Mr. Booth crossed the bund accompanied by the lady and gentleman. No sooner had they reached the Surdhar, or opposite bank, than a great running and shouting attracted their attention, and the natives on the Rajkote banks shrieked out that the water was coming. Looking at once to the falls about three-quarters of a mile up Mr. Booth found the assertion was true, and without more ado a regular stampede occurred; and we are told that, taking each a hand of the lady, the gentlemen made a rush, and just reached the Rajkote shore, when down came the water and the bund was covered by nearly three feet of water.

There is a rumour that the Purdhan Court has been sanctioned, and the names of several well known officers are mentioned as candidates for the appointment. It is to be hoped that Government will see fit to employ for this onerous task some officer who is thoroughly acquainted with the customs and peculiarities of the province. If a stranger to the province and the department is inducted into this appointment, the difficulties which he will meet with must of necessity, not only lead to confusion, but also tend to break up the amicable relations which at present exist between the Chiefs and the Government.

The Sessions were opened last week with the usual ceremony, and I was glad to see some military officers of the station were present. The first case tried resulted in the sentence of one man to be hanged, another to a long imprisonment, and the third accused was acquitted.

Perhaps but few of your readers know that the 15th of this month was the 1010th anniversary of the sacrilegious attempt of the monks at Winchester to interfere with the express desire of *Swithin* their Bishop, that his remains should lie in the open churchyard. The monks, so the old story runs, thought it was not proper that the late bishop, who had just been canonized, should be in the common churchyard, and resolved to remove his body, with solemn procession, within the church. The 15th of July was the date fixed for the ceremony, but the rain fell so violently on that day and for forty days following that the monks were unable to carry out their pious design; and, perceiving in the tempest a sign from heaven forbidding them to interfere with the saint's rest, they let the body lie where it had been buried and erected a chapel over the remains, whereat many miracles were said to have been subsequently wrought.

There is a "*mystery*" going on in the station. It is comprised in one word "*six*," no one will acknowledge they are one of the "*six*," and all pretend ignorance of its meaning. All that can be found out about the matter is that a clergyman is required; and a high church clergyman is preferred, indeed almost indispensable. What can it mean? Will no one let out the secret? not even to UMMEDWAR?

Camp Rajkote, 23rd July.

THE TRIAL OF LIAKAT ALI.

(*Special Report for the "Bombay Gazette."*)

In the Court of the Session Judge of Allahabad, North Western Provinces.

DISTRICT CRIMINAL SESSIONS, ALLAHABAD, 24TH JULY.

THE attendance of the assessors dispensed with.

It was announced that Mrs. White, the witness from Calcutta for whose attendance the trial had been adjourned, could not safely attend owing to precarious health.

Mr. Dillon, for the defence, deplored the absence of Mrs. White and the determination of the Court to proceed with the trial notwithstanding. He requested, therefore, that the Court would, under the circumstances, substitute the evidence of Mrs. White as recorded at her preliminary examination at the instance of the prosecution, although this might be to the disadvantage of the prisoner, inasmuch as that evidence was taken in the prisoner's absence, and, as a matter of course, without cross-examination.

Upon this Major Parsons put in the depositions of Mrs. White and Mrs. Bond, which are as follows:—

The deposition of Sabina White, aged about 33 years, taken on oath before me, C. E. Buckland, Assistant Magistrate 24-Pergunnas, this 28th September 1871:—I reside in Hastings, Calcutta, where I am wife of Conductor White. I remember the attack that was made on the party of Conductor Coleman on the morning of the 8th June 1857. My father, mother, I myself, and four sisters, aged 19, 16, 9, 7 and 4 years, respectively, myself being the eldest, were taken prisoners by the Moolvi's orders. At the time we heard him called the Moolvi. I have since heard that he is Liakat Ali. They took us through the city of Allahabad by a very circuitous route towards Koordabad Serai, telling us that we should be buried alive in the place where they [illegible] the way my father received two sabre cuts, one on each [illegible]. On our arrival at the place named for us to be buried a messenger came from the Moolvi desiring us to be brought before him uninjured. We were then taken before him. On his seeing some of us stained with blood, he enquired who was wounded and by whom. He was informed by a number of the rebels, his own people, that the darogah of the thannah had done this: by "this" I mean the wounds inflicted on my father, as no one else was wounded at the time. Our party consisted of our own family only. Thereupon the Moolvi ordered the darogah's hands to be cut off and the darogah to be hanged, which was carried out on the spot, in front of us. He then ordered us to be locked up in a room almost filled up with bags of linseed. He spoke kindly to my mother at the time and said that he had sent his people on the look-out for us three days before that, and that he had told them to bring us in uninjured. His conduct was not them to treat towards us, nor was he abusive. When we were rough brought before him there were no other Europeans or native christians present. We remained in this room about three hours. During that time we got no food or drink. The door was locked upon us and the place was guarded. We saw the guards when we came out. We were then removed into another room in the same building. There was no door to this second room. We were strictly guarded until the 18th June. This was the Koordabad Serai, in which we were kept ten days. On the 18th of June, in the morning, the serai was deserted by the rebels. We then left and went into the fort and joined the Europeans there. We did not see the Moolvi again *close*. During the time of our imprisonment our food consisted of one handful of gram a piece, given about 11 or 12 o'clock in the day. At mid-nights we received one chappattee, weighing about a chittak. This was our only food. Of water we had a fair supply. We had no food at all from the time we were first taken on the 8th, till mid-day, or thereabouts, of the 9th. We had had some water to drink. During the ten days we were constantly threatened with death by the rebels, both by those who were guarding us and by those who came to have a look at us, and the hour was named for our execution. I cannot say whether this was done by the Moolvi's orders or not. The rebels told us at different times that the Moolvi had given orders for our execution. The Moolvi never came to see us during those ten days. I saw him walking about in the compound of the place where he lived, which was some 100 yards off. Ensign Cheek was brought in a prisoner into the serai three days after we had been there. He had no food supplied to him in any shape whatever. He was with us until we went into the fort. He was dreadfully wounded. My mother shared our allowances with him. We all went into the fort together, when he (Ensign Cheek) died about four hours after of his wounds. The fort was some distance, some three or four miles perhaps: I cannot be certain. From the serai we all went in a phaeton, and Ensign Cheek was carried on a litter. My father survived until the evening of the 23rd June, when he also died of his wounds. Besides Ensign Cheek there was a native christian missionary, named Gopinath Nundy, brought in as a prisoner. His wife and three children were brought in, also one Miss Crump and a Mrs. deCastro. They were brought in on different days, while we were imprisoned, and had the same allowance as we had. The missionary was twice beaten by the rebels on two successive nights. He and a number of native prisoners were locked in stocks. Mrs. deCastro was compelled to do all the work of a sweeper. None of these people last-mentioned, went with us to the fort. Mrs. deCastro left us directly we left the serai. Miss Crump left us when we were in sight of the fort, before we entered it. My mother had the missionary and all the native prisoners released from the stocks before we left the serai. We did not see the missionary again until he came with his party into the fort two or three days after. When we were attacked we were on a boat on our way to Allahabad. My father had been ordered up to Delhi with the stores which were on the boats, but had been ordered back to Allahabad. A number of natives jumped on the boats and pulled us off. We were not far from the bank, and the water was shallow, into which we fell and were dragged. The Moolvi was not present at the attack. We did not see him until taken into his presence. We were paraded by our captors through the city and all about, and did not reach the Moolvi's presence till about 4 P.M. The attack on the boats lasted a very short time. We had a guard of the 6th N. I. Regiment, which had mutinied, at Allahabad, but they mixed with the crowd directly the attack was made. There were hundreds of them attacking us, making a great noise. It was impossible to make any resistance. I had no opportunity of seeing the Moolvi's conduct towards the native christians or the Europeans, except towards my own family, as I have stated. I have reason to suppose that the Moolvi ordered the attack upon us, from what he said in our presence, namely, that we were to be brought in uninjured. I should say the mutineers recognised the Moolvi as their chief, as he ordered the hands of the darogah to be cut off and he to be hanged, and they obeyed him instantly. I do not know whether the Moolvi ordered us to be killed or not. We were not maltreated, except the missionary, as stated. I know no other names but those that I have given. There was no native that seemed to be of such importance as the Moolvi.

Statement of Bridget Bond, wife of Samuel Bond, Civil Surgeon, Ooraie, Jaloun district, age 29.—Before my marriage I was a Miss Coleman. In June 1857 my father was proceeding by water with a convoy of some fifty or sixty boats full of Government stores, from Calcutta to Delhi. His family, consisting of my mother and five daughters, including myself, were with him. There was a native infantry guard with my father. The last guard had been relieved at Allahabad. When we got to Humeerpoor, on the banks of the Jumna, my father went to the magistrate to report his arrival. The magistrate, whose name I don't know, stopped him from proceeding further and ordered him back to Allahabad. My father turned back accordingly. We had got to within sight of the Allahabad fort when a mob appeared on shore, and the sepoys of the guard then forced the boatmen to put to land, though my father tried to make them continue their course towards the fort. We were ordered out and the guard led the plunder of the boats. I cannot remember who was the ringleader in the mob. The confusion was great. I was then about fifteen years of age and kept myself in the background as much as possible. My recollection of the events that followed is not minute. My eldest sister, Sabina White, wife of Conductor G. White, Hastings Street, Calcutta, was then nineteen years of age, and has, no doubt, a vivid remembrance of all the occurrences. I remember that from the boats we were taken to the serai and all huddled into one room without furniture. There was a guard of three matchlockmen placed over us. We were close prisoners. I suppose our detention lasted seven days. I was laid up with fever. Our food was the same as the sepoys got, and it was supplied to us twice a day. I have no recollection of having seen anybody called the Moolvi, but I several times heard the guard over us expressing their wonder that the "Moolvi" did not order the "christians" to be killed. They said that it might be possible to bring the native christians round to their faith, but not so the European christians. Our release was effected by the guard who had charge of us suddenly taking to flight, when a native came with two conveyances and, assuring us that he was on the side of the British, conducted us to the fort. I saw no one killed, nor heard any one ordered to be killed, by any rebel leader at Allahabad.

Mr. Dillon, for the defence, said, in effect, that he was induced to take up the defence on the assurance of parties upon whom he could rely that the prisoner was not only clear of the blood of Europeans, but innocent of all acts of cruelty and plunder. It was under this belief that he advised the prisoner to make the confession that was recorded and throw himself on the merciful consideration of the Court. Mr. Dillon fully believed there was no vindictive feeling in the present proceedings, but that, on the contrary, the disposition was to put as liberal a construction upon the provisions of Act XI. of 1857 as was possible, especially under interpretation of the merciful promises in Her Most Gracious Majesty's Proclamation of the 1st November 1858. Act XI. itself, though adopted at a time of intense excitement, distinguished between leaders in rebellion who had imbrued their hands in European blood and those who had not. For the first there was no mercy, for the second the punishment was transportation for life, while for those who were not leaders but who might be ever so blood-guilty, if not guilty of the murder of Europeans, the heaviest punishment was transportation, while, on the other hand, under Her Majesty's gracious proclamation, even blood guilty followers, if innocent of European blood, were allowed a time to return to their homes and thenceforward to be unmolested. It was to be hoped that at this distance of time the merciful discrimination which appeared in the provisions of the law of those unhappy days would be better appreciated and that men like the prisoner, even though confessed leaders, would be dealt with in the spirit of the laws and the spirit of the present times and not according to the strict letter of the law. If the prisoner had any thirst for European blood, had he not ample opportunities in Allahabad for slaking it? Was not his conduct, throughout, a contradiction to any such assumption as blood-thirstiness? He neither thirsted for blood, nor, though undeniably a poor man, did he hanker after plunder, and apart from his treatment of Mrs. Bennett while it was in his power to protect her, everything reported of him was favourable, and the presumption was [illegible] counsel was one of those of the Nana's Council who abhorred and protested against the treacherous inveiglement of General Wheeler's band from the entrenchments. In the information collected with great care and labour by Colonel Williams, then Chief of Police, regarding the action of rebels in Cawnpore, the prisoner is only mentioned on two occasions as present in the Nana's Council. One occasion was unimportant, but the second was that Council at which there was a division, one party being opposed to the inveiglement from the entrenchments for their cowardly destruction afterwards, a purpose which was so ruthlessly followed up by the Nana's adherents soon after. It is impossible—indeed it was never possible—to show who were on either side in this division, but the general tenor of the prisoner's actions, as elicited from no friendly witnesses, and his absence from future Councils, justified the assumption that the prisoner was one among the Nana's opponents on that occasion, and he (Mr. Dillon) felt that he might conscientiously ask the Court to assume, in mitigation of the prisoner's political offences, that such was the case, and to give him the benefit of that assumption in passing sentence. Mr. Dillon knew that it would be urged against the prisoner that all palliations ought to have been urged immediately on the amnesty, and that these were now too late. For his part he must say that those who would so contend, either know nothing of, or had forgotten, how lightly the lives of rebel leaders were held in account, not only at the time of the amnesty but for a long time after, and they must also altogether overlook the fact that the leaders in that rebellion were studiously excluded from that amnesty, whether blood-guilty or not blood-guilty.

The Government Advocate, in reply, said—I shall not think it necessary to trouble the Court with many words. The prisoner has pleaded guilty to the very serious offence of being a leader in rebellion in 1857, within the meaning of the Act. It is not disputed that for the few days during which rebellion flourished in Allahabad the Moolvi Liakat Ali was at its head. He held a court and camp in the Khosroo Bagh, captured British guns, and contended with the scanty forces which could be arrayed against him. It is fair to say to his credit that there is no evidence of his having been directly concerned in any murder or plunder, but the leader of a rebellion cannot be altogether exculpated from the guilt of the murders and other crimes which are its natural concomitants. Upon the arrival of reinforcements at Allahabad the Moolvi fled to join the Nana Sahib at Cawnpore, where he arrived about the 19th June 1857. It appears from the evidence of Mrs. Bennett, a witness called by the prisoner, that he was invested with authority and command at Cawnpore. Government is too strong to be vindictive, and would rest its authority on the affections of the people rather than on their fears. But for crimes like those of Cawnpore there can be no mercy on earth: and the evidence for the defence proves that the Moolvi was an accomplice in those unpardonable atrocities. It is true that there is no evidence as to the precise part he took in them. Whether he approved and encouraged the merciless purposes of the Nana, or whether he dissuaded him from the worst of crimes, these things we shall never know. But it is clear that he was there as no mere passive spectator, but a lieutenant and ally of those who directed and executed the massacre of those lamentable days, and that is a stain which no isolated acts of humanity can efface, and which cannot be altogether overlooked in estimating either his motives, or the sentence which should be passed on him for the crimes at Allahabad to which he has pleaded guilty. What are the acts of humanity on which the prisoner relies? That he spared some helpless prisoners at Allahabad—that he spared one woman at Cawnpore, but only to consign her utterly unprotected to the mercy of a sowar? Putting on these acts the best construction they will bear, they go no further than to prove that the prisoner might have been a worse rebel than he was; that to be a ringleader of anarchy is not necessary to be an absolute monster in crime. Had the prisoner not spared the persons whose preservation he pleads in his defence, he would justly have forfeited his life, which is now secured to him under the terms of the amnesty. This brings me to notice one other point in the case. The prisoner never surrendered—never availed himself of the Queen's offer of amnesty. He was arrested in an entirely different character, in Sucheen, as a preacher of sedition, and though we do not attempt directly to prove what his life has been in the meantime, there is little to be inferred from it in support of the theory he seems to suggest, that in taking the command of the rebellion at Allahabad, he acted only in the interests of order and good government. I have said thus much, not as wishing to dictate any particular sentence—a matter wholly in the discretion of the Court—nor to bring into undue prominence the circumstances which weigh against the prisoner, but simply as a fair statement of the facts, and as a reply to the version very ably given by the prisoner's pleader.

JUDGMENT.

The prisoner Liakat Ali confesses that he did commit the offences charged against him, that is, that he was a leader of revolt and rebellion and waged war against the Queen and the Government of the East India Company in the month of June 1857. In his recorded statements taken down before the magistrate and in this Court, the prisoner asserts that he was led into the acts of rebellion partly by the persuasion of friends and the conviction that by joining the opposition he could preserve the city from wholesale plunder, and maintain order amongst the other rebels, but chiefly because he saw that the power of the British was shattered and heard that the King of Delhi was established on the throne of India. He acknowledges that he placed himself at the head of a body of rebels who were collected together at Koordabad Serai in this town; that they had two guns attached to their party, and that he opposed and fought with a British force that came out of the fort, and that subsequently, when he found the British Government being re-established at Allahadad, he fled to Cawnpore, to the Nana, and was present at that place in the Nana's Camp at the time the Europeans from Wheeler's entrenchment were so cruelly massacred by rebels and mutineers acting under the Nana's orders. The prisoner further acknowledges that since the time he first threw off his allegiance and openly rebelled against the British Government he has never by any act or sign shown contrition for his rebellious conduct or any desire to return to his allegiance. That he is a man held in extreme respect and veneration by his co-religionists at Allahabad is evident from the vast crowd of sympathising Mahomedans who assembled round this Court House when the case was first called up for trial, and there can be little doubt that if he had been loyally inclined he might have exercised his influence in June 1857 for good, as successfully as he used it for evil. That the prisoner was in the Nana's camp at Cawnpore at the time of the massacre of Wheeler's garrison, and that he was a man of considerable influence and authority at that time, is clearly proved from Mrs. Bennett's evidence. She was taken along a crowded thoroughfare dressed in European clothes and was to all eyes unmistakably a European. She was escorted by one sowar only, and they were challenged on the road by sundry parties of soldiers of the Nana's army, but were steadily allowed to pass unhindered on the sowar giving the name of the "Moolvi Saheb"—the prisoner—as the authority under whom he was acting. But the prisoner, while confessing that he rebelled and was a ringleader of rebellion, asks for consideration to be shown him in consequence of his having spared the lives of several Europeans. He cites the case of Mrs. Bennett. She says she was taken out of the boats at Cawnpore by a sowar who took her to the prisoner, by whom she was asked if she would change her faith and turn Mahomedan. She says she refused to change her religion, and then she was consigned, by order of the prisoner, to the custody of the sowar who was told to feed her. She was at that time an unmarried girl of 18. The sowar took her away and kept her with him for ten months, but she states that after that first interview with the prisoner she never saw him again. The prisoner does not, from the part he acted in this matter, deserve much gratitude from Mrs. Bennett, or consideration from this Court. The written statements of Mrs. Sabina White and Mrs. Bridget Bond, put into Court by Major Parsons, at the request of the prisoner's pleader, show satisfactorily that the prisoner, whilst he commanded the rebels at Allahabad, had it in his power to murder the Coleman's family, consisting of a father (a conductor in the Commissariat Department) mother and two girls (deponents) who came down the Jumna in boats and were attacked when close to the fort on the morning of the 8th June 1857. The father was mortally wounded by the party, was saved from further molestation by the followers of the Moolvi, who interfered by his orders and carried them off to head-quarters in Koordabad Serai, where they were kept close prisoners, ill fed, and not well treated, till they were deserted by their guards and returned to European protection. Mrs. White also says Ensign Cheek was brought in to the Moolvi very badly wounded, and he was also kept with their party. She says he had no allowance of food, and her mother had to give him a part of her's, and that was little enough. No care whatever was taken about the wounded men during their confinement under the prisoner's orders. Mrs. White says the Moolvi never once visited them during the ten days of their confinement and Ensign Cheek died of his wounds about four hours after he reached the fort—and her father lingered on and died five days after he reached the fort. Besides those already named she names the following persons as having been confined along with them in the same place—[illegible] christian missionary named Gopinath Nundy, his wife and their children, besides sundry other natives. She says Mrs. de Castro was made to perform sweeper's work in their prison, Gopinath and "a number of other native prisoners were locked in stocks." As regards the food allowance she says their party had nothing to eat between the time they were captured on the morning of the 8th June and the following day at noon, and that the daily allowance of each was a handful of grain and one chappattee weighing about one chittak, at mid-night. Of water they had as much as they required. That they were at all times close prisoners and guarded by armed men. The native missionary alone was actively ill-treated—he was beaten twice; but as regards the others Mrs. White says—"We were not maltreated." The prisoner, with the great influence and authority he commanded, could with care have sent his prisoners into the fort or have had them escorted to within a safe distance of the fort, and have left those who were not wounded to go there for aid to bring in the wounded. Strongly contrasted with this conduct was that of the zemindar, Mahomed Tukkey of Papamow, who appeared as a witness for the prisoner. He sheltered and protected the Hitchin's family—father, mother and two children,—and with a very far inferior guard to what the prisoner could have commanded he escorted them to within safe distance of the fort and there left them to find their own way in. Again, he gave shelter to Ensign Cheek until that young officer considered the neighbourhood too dangerous and fled elsewhere for safety. Mahomed Tukkey was rewarded by Government for what he did. Had Ensign Cheek and Mr. Coleman been sent into the fort at once, whether their lives would have been saved or not, they would have got medical treatment and their chances of recovery would have been greatly increased. There is, in the opinion of this Court, an absence of any such extenuating circumstances in the prisoner's favour as would justify the infliction of any less punishment than the severest that the law permits short of death. The Court allows that the prisoner is not shown to have taken any active part in the perpetration of gross cruelties or murders of Europeans or natives, but at the same time there is the most ample evidence that the prisoner Liakat Ali was, whilst the rebellion lasted at Allahabad and Cawnpore, devoted to the rebel cause, and he has now been brought to trial, not by any act of submission of his own, but through his being captured by the police of Bombay whilst living under another name. In a case of such magnitude as this one, where the accused had shown such decided hostility, which but for a total absence of courage might have been carried further, the Court has but one course left to it, and that is to pass a very heavy sentence.

FINDING AND SENTENCE.

The prisoner Liakat Ali having confessed to the charge that he, being a person owing allegiance to the British Government, was a leader in revolt and rebelled and waged war against the Queen and the Government of the East India Company in the month of June or thereabouts in the year 1857, at Allahabad, the Court finds that he is guilty of an offence punishable under section 1 of Act XI. of 1857, and directs that the said Liakat Ali shall be transported for life.

A. R. POLLOCK, Sessions Judge.

24th July.

BOMBAY.

MUNICIPAL FINES.—Mr. Nana Morojee disposed on Friday of a number of Municipal cases, in which the fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 46.

MR. H. BATTY, C. S., has been appointed to act as Professor in the Deccan College during Mr. Wordsworth's absence, or until further orders.

DISCOVERY OF COINS AT TANNA.—As a convict was digging in the compound of the Tanna Jail the other day, a pot containing various kinds of coins was turned up.

THE RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE TESTIMONIAL FUND.—Up till Thursday nearly Rs. 18,000 had been subscribed to the testimonial fund of the late Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.

ASSAULT.—Two Jews by name Samson Abraham and Aroon Solomon were charged before Mr. Connon on Saturday with assaulting one Custoor Massil, and were each fined three rupees.

ARRIVAL OF SIRDAR FROM POONA.—On Friday a native Sirdar arrived from Poona with about seventy five followers. He has taken up his residence temporarily in the Dhurumsalla on the Falkland Road.

THEFT.—On Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, a Musulman named Hosseen Emem, an old offender, [illegible]ment.—*Ibid.*

HIGH COURT.—29TH JULY.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

MOTIONS.

LONG CAUSES.

696-70—C. Tyabjee—Ally Ebrahim v. Bhowan Ramjee—Macfarlane and Skipsey. Part heard.

42-72—Jefferson and Payne—Ranibace, &c. and others v. Fazulbhoy Nanaey, A. Framjee—Part heard.

106-71—Khunderao Morojee—Chogalali Nundlal v. Bradurmul Koondunmull and another—C. Tyabjee.

224-71—Jeffersen and Payne—Cassumbhoy Currimbhoy v. Hajee Ebrahim—No appearance.

230-71—Mody—Merwanjee Shapurjee v. Sorabjee Hormusjee and another—Dallas and Lynch.

244-71—Thacker and Chalk—Megjee Premjee and others v. Marwaree Tullockchund—No appearance.

246-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Chubildass Purmanundass v. Cursetjee Jehangeer—No appearance.

234-71—Thacker and Chalk—Huthisingh Manockchund v. Hujarimul Mugniram and others—Khunderao Morojee.

820-67—Khunderao Madowjee—Mahdowjee Dayal v. Nurrotum Narayenjee and others—P. Dinshaw.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.)

LONG CAUSES.

520-71—C. Tyebjee—Hanifabai widow and another v. Zeelaikhabai widow and others—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.

429-69—Dallas and Lynch—Hassum Mahomed v. Ahmed Mahomed, &c.—Khunderao M.—Part heard.

581-71—Judge—Shaik Tyab v. Fatmabibee and others—Hope and Dr. Dallas.

582-71—Judge—Jewajee Essajee and another v. Fatmabibee and others—Hope and Dr. Dallas.

635-71—G. J. Mody—Dadabhoy Hubibhoy v. Somebai widow and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

655-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Memon Hajee Sullamon, &c., v. Bace Bajabace widow—C. Tyabjee.

660-71—Shamrao Pandurung—Megbace widow, v. Premjee Kanjee and others—Manisty and Fletcher.

663-71—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Balcrustna Rameshundra v. Merwanjee Nowrojee and another—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas.

667-71—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Nitaram Poonjaram v. Nurrotumdas Goculoomul and others—P. Dinshaw.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

171-71—G. J. Mody—Nanabhoy Nowrojee B. v. Rowjee Dadaram and others—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas.

9-71—Dallas and Lynch—Soogunchund Sewdass and another v. Heeralall Saligramjee and another—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.

679-70—Garud—Jeevajee Kessoreelas Patel v. Ramchundra Luxmonjee—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

719-70—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Merwanjee Manockjee v. The Secretary of State for India—Rimington, Hore, and Langley; Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile; Craigie, Lynch, and Owen; and Mr. Hearn.

431-70—Manisty and Fletcher—The Asiatic Banking Corporation v. Thackersey Poonjasha and others—No appearance.

1012-68—Leathes and Crawford—Ardaseer Hormusjee Majoo v. Goolbace, widow, &c.—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Settled.

339-70—P. Dinshaw—Kullianjee Muddonjee v. Kesowdas Dwarkadas—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP SUSSEX, Captain T. P. Kinney, will sail to-day for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE SHIP CITY OF PARIS, 990 tons, Captain C. McDonald, will sail to-day for Java, in ballast.

THE SHIP STEWART LANE, 1,180 tons, Captain E. Jones, arrived yesterday from Shields, (April 8th) with a cargo of coals.

THE SHIP QUEEN OF INDIA, 1,043 tons, Captain F. Edwards, arrived yesterday from Liverpool (March 23rd) with a cargo of coals.

THE SHIP JAMES LIVESAY, 1,071 tons, Captain John Clarke, arrived on the 27th instant from London (April 23rd) with a general cargo.

THE EVENING STAR, Captain Stepney, which put back to Rangoon leaky, with a cargo of timber for Bombay, has been condemned, and will be sold by auction on account of the underwriters.

THE SHIP LORD LYNDHURST, 1,187 tons, Captain J. A. Bain, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta with a cargo of 29,668 maunds salt, 360 bales white twist, 50 bales piece goods, 7 packages woodenware, 150 packages cloves, 70 cwts. sandalwood, and 34 packages sundries.

THE REGINA MISSING.—In addition to the Regina, which we reported a week ago as forty days out and not arrived at Calcutta, we now learn that the iron ship Night Hawk, 683 tons, Captain MacDermott, who had his wife and two children on board, left Chittagong on May 4th last, bound for Bombay, and has not since been heard of.

THE S.S. DERBY, 1,074 tons, Captain S. M. Newman, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 5,081½ bales cotton, 1,233 bales wool, 987 cwts. hemp, 195 cwts. iron, 224 cwts. horns, 397 cwts. coir yarn, 599 cwts. gunnies, 955 cwts. galls, 49 bales goat hair, 70 bales rags, 333 maunds wheat; and the following passengers:—Mrs. Tait, Mrs. Anderson and four children.

INCORRECT REPORTS OF LOSSES.—The *Times of India* is not correct in its issue of Friday last reporting the loss of the country ship Sir Hugh Rose and the James Service of Melbourne. The former ship went from Bombay to Rangoon and loaded timber for Calcutta, at which port she arrived on the 21st instant, all well. The James Service from Melbourne arrived at Calcutta 7th June, and by latest advices was nearly loaded for the return voyage to Melbourne.

THE S.S. ARETUSA, 973 tons, Captain Inchiostri, arrived on the 25th instant from Trieste with the following cargo:—103 packages piece goods, 37 cases colours, 99 cases glass beads, 12 cases wine, 7 cases medicine, 1 case perfumery, 100 cases beer, 3 cases hardware, 7 cases glassware, 2 cases earthenware, 49 packages paper, 8 cases furniture, 1 case wax, 10 cases machinery, 1 case twist, and 15 cases sundries. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. A. C. Gumpert & Co.

A STRIKE AMONG THE JACKS AT CALCUTTA.—Yesterday, at noon, about a hundred European seamen were seen walking in procession down [illegible] Bazaar Street with banners flying. The object of the men was to hold a meeting for the purpose of coming to a resolution that they would not ship under £3 per month as able seamen, and £2 as ordinary seamen. The present rate of wages is £2-10 for able seamen, £1-10 for ordinary seamen. The men consider the present rate totally inadequate to make the two ends meet, as they have to pay Rs. 25 per month, the whole of their monthly wages, for their board and lodging. There was nothing left for washing and other extras. The police, apprehending a row, endeavoured to disperse the men, who showed fight, upon which the ringleaders were arrested, and taken before the Commissioner of Police. On the men making known their grievance to his Worship they were ordered to be discharged. It was then reported to the Commissioner by the Police that the men were getting up the strike for intimidating men who were anxious to get away from Calcutta by threatening to assault them if they shipped under £3. The Commissioner despatched twelve European constables to the Sailors' Home to prevent any disturbance from taking place, and to see that the men signing articles to ship for £2-10 were not molested.—*Englishman.*

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		JULY—AUGUST.	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
6 58 m	2 7	Monday..... 29	0 7 m	4 4
6 17 a	2 3		0 43 a	0 10
8 15 m	3 1	Tuesday..... 30	1 8 m	4 4
7 26 a	1 8		2 1 a	0 7
9 20 m	3 8	Wednesday ... 31	2 10 m	4 7
8 35 a	1 9		3 13 a	0 11
10 11 m	4 3	Thursday 1	3 5 m	4 11
9 33 a	2 0		4 9 a	1 4
10 50 m	5 0	Friday..... 2	3 54 m	5 5
10 18 a	2 5		4 52 a	1 10
11 22 m	5 3	Saturday..... 3	4 33 m	5 8
10 57 a	2 11		5 24 a	2 5
11 53 m	5 8	Sunday 4	5 11 m	5 11
11 26 a	3 6		5 57 a	3 0

Moon—New, 4th, 2h. 39m. P.M.

DR. SIDNEY SMITH'S REPLY TO THE STUDENTS OF THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

To the Students and Student Apprentices of the Grant Medical College.

GENTLEMEN,—I thank you cordially for the kind feelings you have expressed in the address you have recently sent to me, in consequence of my somewhat summary disconnection with the Grant Medical College. To say that I do not feel somewhat of that natural resentment which you so kindly express would be an affectation of indifference from which I am free. It is some consolation to look backward into the past and to survey the present condition of my profession in Bombay and to find it impossible to believe that, under any other Principal who has been or yet may be, the like wrong could have been done me. I am happy, however, in the sympathy and support of the majority of the Professors of the College; and, knowing as I do the circumstances of restraint under which your address must have been written, I am highly gratified at receiving such an expression of your appreciation of my services as your late teacher. Though now separated from you in my Professorial capacity, I hope I shall still have not infrequent opportunities of seeing you individually whenever I am able to aid you in any way. The hours I have spent with my class will not be forgotten, but will often be recalled among my most pleasant reminiscences of India.—I remain, &c.,

SIDNEY SMITH, M.D.

RAIN-FALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Sunday, 21st July	1	35	1	31	1	48
Monday, 22nd July	0	81	0	58	1	17
Tuesday, 23rd July	0	87	1	8	0	72
Wednesday, 24th July	0	55	1	7	1	20
Thursday, 25th July	0	24	0	29	0	21
Friday, 26th July	0	9	0	19	0	10
Saturday, 27th July	0	15	0	10	0	72
Total for the Week	4	6	4	72	5	0
Previously Registered	55	45	45	18	43	51
Grand Total	59	51	49	90	48	51

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.

THE English v. Scotch and Irish match, which was undecided on Tuesday, was resumed on Friday, and ended again in the same unsatisfactory manner. The weather was all that could be desired, and the spectators even more numerous than on Tuesday. Peile, the captain of the English team, was unfortunately unable to play, but his place was not unworthily filled by Coles. As regards numbers the sides were not so evenly matched as on Tuesday, the English having 18 men to their opponents' 14. The "Celts" won the toss for choice of goals, and elected to play with the wind. Yerburry set the ball in motion, and although playing against the wind the English (Reds) forwards attacked with such force and played so well together that they sent the ball time after time behind the Yellows' goal line, and in one of their numerous splendid rushes Turner succeeded in getting a touch down—the try at goal, however, was not successful. Now and then the ball travelled to the Reds' goal, but for the first half hour the English had entirely the best of it. At half time sides were changed and the Reds had their turn of the wind. The Scotch and Irish, who up to this time had been playing rather tamely, now pulled themselves together and fought with spirit. The English forwards made several dashing attempts at their enemy's goal, one especially when Forest and Hatch forced the ball past all on the "Yellows'" side except Campbell (goal keeper), who saved his side by a plucky charge. Murray, who had been playing brilliantly all through the game, now caught the ball, and running splendidly all but got behind, and earning a merited cheer from his side. Encouraged by his example the Celts played up with redoubled energy and made the "Saxons" feel what it was like to be pressed. Just before time was called Tennent, running with the ball, took a "drop" at goal, which was very nearly successful, but a "miss is as good as a mile," and the match again ended in a draw.

We understand that a match will be played to-morrrow, Tuesday, Military and Law v. The World, and that the great "international" match will be resumed on Friday.

CRICKET.

THE members of the Bombay Cricket Club played a game among themselves on Saturday afternoon, in order to get a little practice for the matches of the year—the Bombay *vs.* Poona, and North *vs.* South. The weather was fine, and there was a good attendance of players and a fair number of lookers-on. The sides were from A. to J., and from K. to Z., and the latter half of the alphabet having won the toss elected to go in. Upon paper, having Lang and Johnson, two good left bowlers, and such men as Baker, Byrne, and Hore, the "A" side looked strongest, but Waudby, the brokers Moore, Tennent, Patterson, Oliver and others proved that some men can play without practice. Considering that it was the first game of the season, the batting, bowling, and fielding was very fair. The ground was rather dead, and alike against bowling and run-getting, so that long scores were not the order of the day. Waudby, Patterson, and Tennent played good innings against the bowling of Lang, Johnson and Byrne, Captain Waudby making 51, a very fine performance, considering the state of the ground. The innings closed for 114 and seven wickets down, the attractions of "golf" taking away several players who had been expected. The best score on the other side was made by Baker, a player whose portly figure seldom darkens the wicket without his troubling the scorers. He defied the bowling of Waudby, Patterson and Moore until he had put together 31, when he fell to a "head ball" from Waudby. The innings on Baker's side was 86 with nine wickets down, Clough being "not out" with eight. The fielding on both sides was very fair, and should the weather continue fine so as to allow of practice, Bombay will have more than a fair chance of again giving a good account of Poona.

THE FALL OF A HOUSE IN COOMARWADA.

NECESSITY FOR A BUILDING ACT.

AN adjourned inquest was held on Saturday at the office of Dr. Hewlett, Coroner for the city of Bombay, concerning the death of a Mahomedan lad, aged about twelve years, named Furreel Mohideen, who was buried in the debris of a house which had fallen down last week. The jury upon the evidence came to the following conclusion:—"That the deceased met with his death by suffocation, the result of his having been accidentally buried in the debris of a house which had fallen down. The jury also wish respectfully to bring to the notice of Government their opinion as to the urgent necessity that exists for the speedy introduction of a Building Act which would regulate the erection and construction of buildings throughout the city."

AN IMPORTANT CASE BEARING ON MARINE INSURANCE.

A CASE of great importance to merchants and underwriters was heard in the Small Causes Court on

IMPORTANT ARGUMENT ON A QUESTION RELATING TO PARSEE CONJUGAL RIGHTS.

ARDESEER JEHANGHIR FRAMJEE, APPELLANT, V. AVABAI, HIS WIFE, RESPONDENT.

This appeal was heard on Wednesday in the Appellate Side of the High Court, Mr. Anstey, before the Acting Chief Justice, Sir Charles Sargent, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Green. The Court was well filled with Parsees, amongst whom the case is causing great excitement. This was an appeal against a decree of Mr. Justice Melvill in which he had decided that a month's imprisonment, under Act 15 of 1865, section 36, "(The Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act") is a satisfaction of a decree directing the husband or wife to return to cohabitation. Mr. Serjeant Atkinson appeared on behalf of the appellant, and the Hon. Mr. Mayhew, Acting Advocate-General, for the respondent.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson stated that the plaintiff sued for the restitution of conjugal rights. The case first came on in 1869, and on the 29th March of that year a decree was passed against the defendant, who, however, refused to obey it, and suffered a month's imprisonment for contempt of Court. Since her release she had never resided with her husband, and in April 1871 a rule *nisi* was granted, calling upon Avabai to show cause why an attachment against her person should not issue. This rule was argued before Mr. Justice Melvill. The question to be decided was, whether section 200 of the Code of Civil Procedure is superseded by the special provisions of section 36 of the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act? This provides that, "if such decree shall not be obeyed by the party against whom it is passed, he or she shall be liable to be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with both." He (the judge) came to the conclusion, on the best consideration which he had been able to give to the matter, that the intention of section 36 of the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act is that the penalty therein provided should operate, not only as a purging of the contempt, but in satisfaction of the decree. This view seemed to him to be in accordance with that adopted by the High Court (Arnould and Westropp, J.J.) in the unpublished case of the Queen v. Dosabhoy Framjee. He, therefore, discharged the rule with costs. This order Ardeseer Jehanghir Framjee now appealed against on the following ground:—that the order erroneously decides that the defendant's imprisonment under section 36 of the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act (Act XV. of 1865) is a satisfaction of the decree obtained by the plaintiff against her for restitution of conjugal rights. The learned Serjeant began by assuming, as settled law, that a decree for restitution of conjugal rights could be enforced under section 200 of the Civil Procedure Code. The cases cited by Mr. Justice Melvill, he said, left no doubt of that. The only question, then, to be decided was an abstract one—namely, was imprisonment or fine, or both, under section 36 of the Act, a satisfaction of a decree for restitution of conjugal rights, or was it in *panam* only? Mr. Justice Melvill (said he) admitted that the words of the Act were, to some extent, in favour of the latter view of the case, but "antecedent improbabilities" outweighed them in his mind. These antecedent improbabilities were—1st, that the suit did not recommend itself to all minds; 2nd, that it had been deliberately excluded from the judicial system of many civilized nations, *e. g.* America, Scotland, France, and England. As to the first part the learned Serjeant said, that the only persons who had expressed any disapprobation were a Mr. Bishop (an American writer) and Mr. McQueen. The former had called it, as appears from the judgment, "the spawn of a dark age whose mission it was to keep unconjugal sinners in the right path." The other (Mr. McQueen) was, as admitted by the learned Judge himself, wholly ignorant of what he was writing about. Whereas in the hundreds of reported cases in England not a sentence was to be found to bear him out.

The Chief Justice remarked that, although the English law might be as the learned Serjeant said it was in Barlee v. Barlee, yet there had always been a disinclination to enforce it in the ecclesiastical courts, which never required more than that the woman should return to her husband's house.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson said he took his stand upon Barlee v. Barlee, wherein the learned Judge said he had no option in the matter, for the husband had a right to compel his wife to return to her duty, and if she would not, that she must remain in prison.

The Chief Justice said that might be in the strict letter of the law, but still it was not inconsistent with what he had just said—that there was always a reluctance to enforce such decrees.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson said he had no doubt his Lordship might have acted with reluctance; but what they had to do with, was the law. Whatever might be the feelings of the parties—whichever party, as Blackstone expressed it, were weak enough to desire cohabitation—yet if this weak enough party desired the Court to put the law in motion, it, as Sir John Dodson said, had no option in the matter. Whether a suitor is weak or not in so putting the law in motion depends upon the circumstances of each particular case. Many might be conceived when it would be the contrary of weakness. It is often said to be folly or weakness to go to law at all—but what reason is that for saying that no law exists? The learned Serjeant then produced several authorities to show that in Scotland, France, America and in England the suit for restitution of conjugal rights may be enforced by imprisonment of the recusant party; and concluded this part of the case by contending that he had not only got rid of all those antecedent improbabilities which in the mind of Mr. Justice Melvill had outweighed the words of the Act (in themselves favourable to his client's case), but that as they did not exist as he had shown, he had established the contrary, that is to say, antecedent probabilities that the Legislature intended in framing the Parsee Divorce Act to let the law remain as it was before. It was a remarkable thing (said he) in the history of this particular suit, that it had existed for centuries in England; and that while all other actions and suits had been abolished or remodelled, this and its kindred one of *Jactitation* of marriage alone had passed through the ordeal of reform unchanged. A new Divorce Court (20 & 21 V., c. 85) had been erected; and this suit, with all its old established procedure, remains. Again, when it was found expedient to introduce a new Divorce Act (4 of 1869) into India (Christian), the suit, &c., found a place there also; and in the drafting of all these measures, as well as in the administering the law under them, some of the greatest statesmen and greatest lawyers that ever adorned the Bench were concerned. They approved, otherwise they would not have sanctioned, the measures Mr. Bishop and Mr. McQueen disapprove. He could not deny that in some States in North America the suit for restitution of conjugal rights might be abolished, as in Utah or the Salt Lake Settlement, where Brigham Young lives—it might be, also, that persons might be met with there that disapprove of any measure that would enforce cohabitation; but as he had not met with any revised statute to that effect, he could say nothing. The learned Serjeant then proceeded to show why the penal part of section 36 of the Parsee Divorce Act came to be inserted into that particular Act, and why it was not inserted in either the 20 and 21 Victoria, c. 85, or Act 4 of 1869. He accounted for it in this way. He said it arose from the defective procedure of the old Ecclesiastical Court in England, and referred to 3 Blackstone's Commentaries, p. 101. Before the 20 and 21 V., c. 85, the Ecclesiastical Court could only, pronounce the offender in contempt. It had no power to punish for such contempt; still less had it any power to enforce the decree for restitution of conjugal rights. It had to call in aid the High Court of Chancery. By the 20 and 21 V., c. 85, the power to do both was conferred on the judge of the new Court, and so of Act 4 of 1869. The respective Courts have now *proprio vigare*, the power to punish for contempt of its process, as well as to enforce its decree for restitution of conjugal rights. Under the Parsee Divorce Act (said he) that is not so. The power to enforce the decree is not given to the Judge of the Parsee Divorce Court. To obtain that you must apply to him, if you apply at all, (which is not of necessity,) to the self-same Judge sitting in another capacity, and in another Court, at least, on the civil side of the Court, and not on the Parsee Divorce side; and to put in force, not the Parsee Act, but the Civil Procedure Code. Again, without the penal clause the Parsee Court could not punish for contempt of Court. This penal clause was therefore (said he) not inserted in the other Divorce Acts, because it was not required. It was inserted in the Parsee Act as a mere penalty, because without it the Court would have been as powerless as the old Ecclesiastical Courts. The learned Serjeant then contended that the month's imprisonment could not operate as a satisfaction of the decree, because it had nothing in common with it. It was a decree for specific performance of a specific act. No payment of money, nor discharge under any Insolvent Court, or the like, could satisfy it. Therefore it is in *panam* simply, that is, in punishment for contempt of court, and has no connection with the decree. The analogous cases under 9 and 10 V., c. 95 (County Court Act) cited in the judgment, supports this view of the case.

Sir C. Sargent—It appears to me that the case of Reg. v. Dosabhoy Framjee, referred to in the decree, is decisive on this point, for there Sir J. Arnould and Mr Justice Westropp have decided that this penal clause is in substitution of the procedure under section 200 of the Civil Procedure Code.

The learned Serjeant said—The case is not reported anywhere, but in a newspaper. That is of itself a fatal objection to it. Again, supposing the facts to be as there reported, the only question before the Court was, whether a magistrate could enforce the penalty, and the Court simply decided, or had to decide, whether he had or he had not the power to do so. The Court decided, it seems, that he had no such power. It was quite clear that the only Court that could enforce the penalty in section 36 is the Parsee Court. No magistrate could do it; for when, in the Act, it is said that fines, &c., may be enforced by a magistrate, it means fines imposed on offenders tried before such magistrate; such fines as are mentioned in sections 9, 10, 11, 13 and 14. If Sir J. Arnould did use the language attributed to him, as there was no question of that kind before him, it was extra-judicial and not binding upon a Court of Appeal (even if he had been sitting in a Court of Appeal). To make it a case in point, it should have been an application, as this was, to enforce the decree. The learned Serjeant, in conclusion, begged to remind the Court that this was an application to enforce the original decree for restitution of conjugal rights, and not an application to enforce another penalty by fine or imprisonment.

The Hon. Mr. Mayhew—I appear, my Lords, to support the order of the Court below. The question, no doubt, is a very important one, but I submit it is a very weak one under the Parsee Matrimonial Act. I contend that the question here is whether section 36 does not contemplate simply a mode of enforcing a decree as a question of procedure, and also that that section was introduced expressly for the purpose of altering the law which would have been applicable under the Civil Procedure Code by reason of the 40th section if the latter part of this section 36 had not been enacted. In section 200 of the Civil Procedure Code there was a provision made for enforcing the decrees made under that Act. The decrees therein contemplated include the decree for the performance of any particular act, and by looking at section 278, when any such decree existed, your Lordships will see to what extent imprisonment under the Civil Procedure Code could be carried, it being therein enacted that no defendant shall be liable to imprisonment for a longer period than two years. Where the decree is simply a money decree for the sum of Rs. 500, imprisonment is six months, and for a smaller sum three months. If this Parsee Act had simply enacted that all decrees under it should be enforced in the usual way under the Civil Procedure Code, the utmost that a party suing for the restitution of conjugal rights could enforce would be two years' imprisonment. The words of the 278th section are, "no person can be imprisoned in any decree for more than two years;" and if there had not been an express alteration in the Parsee Act that two years' imprisonment would have been the result. Is it at all likely, seeing that this Act was the result of great deliberation on the part of the Parsee community with the aid of Judges and leading authorities in this Presidency, that, having a Civil Procedure Code, whose terms they were all acquainted with, before their eyes, they would have inserted this particular section 36 without the express purpose of giving the go-by to the Civil Procedure Code? This seems to me to be the whole argument in the case, and after reading carefully the judgment of Mr. Justice Melvill I am of opinion that this was his view also. The learned Serjeant has endeavoured to regard this question as one simply of contempt of Court, as though it was the Court's action in dealing with a defendant who does not obey a decree under section 36; but I think, my Lords, that these words of the section, "if such decree shall not be obeyed by the party against whom it is passed," show that it is not contempt of Court committed as against the Judge presiding in the Court, but is simply that contempt of Court which flows from disobedience of an order made beneficially for the plaintiff who is holding the order, and in which he is the moving party. When the contempt arises in Court directly between the judge and the offender, the offence may be committed again and again, but the offender can be punished again and again. Take that illustration in the 10th vol. of Common Bench reports, the case *ex parte* Ferman, where a witness refused to answer a question in Court and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. He was brought up again at the end of that period, and if he had refused to answer he would have been sent to prison for another term. But that is a nature of contempt of Court entirely different from the contempt which must be admitted to flow from the words I have quoted, and it does not involve the punishment that follows direct contempt of a Judge.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Green mentioned that there were certain cases that were punishable although the offence was not done directly to the Judge. For instance there was punishment for neglecting to answer appeals in Chancery and neglect to answer injunctions.

The Hon. Chief Justice said that if any decree were not obeyed it was virtually a contempt of Court, which might enforce its decree.

Mr. Mayhew—What I say is this, that the words of this section show that a part of it was introduced completely as a substitution for that part of the Civil Procedure Code, section 200, which contemplates the decree being enforced in the mode therein detailed, such as attachment of person or of property. Here we have it distinctly stated that "if such decree shall not be obeyed" by a party there is a mode of suing in which that decree shall be enforced. Now, that this question of enforcing a decree is a matter of procedure, it may, I think, be shown by a reference to the case of Framjee Bomonjee against Hormusjee Bomonjee (3 Bombay H. C. R., p. 49, Original Civil Jurisdiction). Mr. Mayhew contended as to the English law remaining unaltered and the Parsee law being assimilated to it, that it was improbable that the framers of the Parsee Act desired to give Parsee husbands the power of punishing their wives with such severity as was enforced in the case of Barlee v. Barlee. He considered that the word "punished" in the 36th section showed that the framers of the Parsee Act repudiated any idea that the party could ever bring disobedience to the decree a second time before the Court. It was a declaration that an offence once punished could not be punished again. He cited as an additional reason why it should be held that section 36th of the Parsee Act is substitutional for section 200 of the Penal Code, the case Ruttonchund against Hunmuntrao (6 Bombay High Court Reports, p. 186). He considered that his learned friend Serjeant Atkinson's argument with respect to the analogy of the County Courts Act was altogether wide of the mark. The question was limited to the Parsee Act itself.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson replied, and said he was not wide of the mark in any of his arguments. He contended that section 278 of the Civil Code, regarding the limit of imprisonment for two years, applied only to non-payment of money, and had no application whatever to a case of contempt. No answer whatever had been given to the argument that the penalty could be satisfied as a decree and, therefore, he considered he had shown their Lordships reason for reversing the judgment.

The Hon. the Chief Justice remarked that the only ground upon which it appeared that the month's imprisonment undergone by Avabai was a "penalty" was the occurrence of the word "punish" in the 36th section; but the whole matter required consideration, and he would, therefore, defer judgment.

A COURT MARTIAL.

At a General Court Martial, at Dinapore, on 22nd May, Corporal Joseph Evans, 96th Regiment, was charged with insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Dinapore, on the 7th day of April 1872, struck with his clenched fist, on the face, Sergeant-Major James Davidson Sharp, of the 96th Regiment, the said Sergeant-Major Sharp being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. The Court found the prisoner guilty of the charge, and sentenced him to be reduced to the ranks, and to suffer penal servitude for the term of 15 years.

Lord Napier approved and confirmed the sentence, and made the following note upon it:—The Court have performed a painful but imperative duty in awarding a suitable sentence for the very gross act of insubordination, of which Corporal Evans was guilty, the evil example of which was enhanced by the rank of the prisoner. As Corporal Evans had previously borne a very good character, it gives me deep regret that I cannot diminish the punishment awarded, but the Sergeant-Major whom Corporal Evans deliberately assaulted has the most arduous and responsible duties, and it is necessary that he should be protected in their performance.

The Distribution of the Burdens of France. What is really a curious study is the distribution of the existing burdens of France. When it is remembered that, after the payment of the last three milliards, the French debt will reach nearly 20 milliards, it may readily be conceived how great must be the burdens imposed upon French tax-payers. Out of the 36,000,000 people in France, there are nearly ten millions of electors, and it is certainly speaking within bounds to add that there are not in France more than eight millions of persons, men, women, and children, who are possessed of property of any kind. So each Frenchman, woman, or child must be considered to owe, of the public debt, a sum of 2,500f.; or £100. each, an amount which certainly far exceeds the entire fortune of many of those who are included among the 8,000,000 property owners. If, then, we bear in mind that the French Budget will next year reach the sum of 2,500,000,000f., we arrive at the startling calculation that each of the 8,000,000 property owners, and who owe 2,500f. of the Public Debt, must contribute to the Budget an annual amount of 312f 50c, or £12 10s. sterling. From this point of view we must allow that Europe, despite all that has happened in France, despite her defects and her follies, must have a confidence in this country and in its Government, which makes it a duty on the French nation to respond to the wishes of the whole world by its order and its wisdom.—*Paris Correspondent of the Times.*

An Officer Deserter Sentenced to be Shot.—A Paris Correspondent writes:—"We have at last caught the French confessing there is one coward amongst them. I rather thought I had seen a great many during the campaign. But the day before yesterday the 2nd Council of War, sitting in this city, found Captain Chesgene Verfabeer, of the Mobile Guards of the Meurthe, guilty of desertion, which desertion was clearly caused by an indisposition to fight. The wretched man was a wealthy individual of Nancy, a person of much intellectual tastes and high literary acquirements, who accepted a commission in the new Militia from the Emperor, and towards the close of the war found himself shut up with his battalion in the fortress of Phalsbourg. He was sent with two other officers one day to parley with the Prussians, and, when the hour of return sounded, to the great surprise of his comrades the Captain actually refused to return to the fortress. He went quietly home to young wife he deeply loved, and when peace was proclaimed they arrested him, unconscious of guilt, in the bosom of his family. Members of the Institute and others attested the high personal respectability of his life and character, and he himself in his defence explained that his act of "retirement" was caused by his unconquerable desire to see his wife and children; that almost insane in this wish, and knowing the obligations of military law, he thought that without failure in honour or discipline he might retire from the service at the end of the war, especially when he learned that a Republican Government, which he abhorred, had been established in place of that of the Emperor, to whom he had in reality sworn allegiance. He admitted, too, that he was not made for war in its stern realities, and that his courage was of the *moral* order. The last idea is not a bad one. I have often thought of the amazing moral bravery a man must possess when he presses his mind to run away from the enemy in face of his fellows! The court-martial, however, gave Captain Cerfbeer no credit for this moral valour, but unanimously found him guilty, and adjudged him to be shot to death. I never saw a poor creature so utterly astounded at the sentence, and so utterly unable also to appreciate that it was marked by the truest justice. It is greatly to be hoped, however, that the Committee of Pardons sitting at Versailles will commute what is really too stern a verdict.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Smith, the warder, who was some days ago attacked by an Afghan convict in the presidency jail, Calcutta, has so far recovered that he is able to return to his work in the jail.

We observe it stated that Lord Napier's collection of forest products and various descriptions of wood from Coorg, Mysore, the Neilgherries, and the Western Coast have been safely shipped for, and despatched to England by a sailing vessel.

The Dehri Training School for Foremen Mechanics is now ready to be opened. The number of inmates, for whom accommodation has been provided, is about 20, the number of applications for admission about 400! Surely if so very useful an institution is popular, it would be worth the while of Government a little to extend its sphere of usefulness?—*Pioneer.*

We learn that the river Sutledge is cutting further into the right bank of the river, and has advanced two spans beyond what it was at the time of the accident, so that before the rains are over, the river probably will be close under Phillour.—*Mofussilite*, July 24.

Abduction of a Wife.—A curious incident occurred here the other day. A gentleman bolted with a married lady from Murree, and on his arrival at the station was arrested. The gay Lothario was, we believe, taken before the Magistrate to answer the charge of abduction, whilst the erring fair one was detained a prisoner at one of the hotels. We learn that the injured husband who is at Simla intends bringing a criminal action against the seducer for the abduction of his wife.—*Ibid.*

A Good Chance for Shikarries.—A reward of Rs. 500 is offered for the destruction of a man-eating tiger on the Suttiamungalum Hills, between Talamalla and Kongarapoliem, Coimbatore District.—*Madras Mail*, July 26.

The Bangalore Boat Club.—The boats ordered for the above Club, have arrived in the steamer Strathclyde. The Boat House at Bangalore is in a forward state and will be ready for the reception of the boats about the end of the present week.—*Ibid.*

Something Like a Dividend.—The Madras Brunton Press Co., Limited, have declared a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum for the past half year, making with the ad interim dividend paid in January last, (of 12 per cent. per annum,) a total of 20 per cent. for the year ending 30th June 1872.—*Ibid.*

U. C. S. Examination.—The next Annual Examination in the subjects prescribed for the Special Tests under the Revised Rules published under date the 29th July 1869, will be held on the 21st and following days of October next, at the places given below:—Chetterpore, Chicacole, Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry, Guntoor, Masulipatam, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Bellary, Nellore, Chittoor, Madras, Cuddalore, Salem, Coimbatore, Cotacamund, Negapatam, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Palamcottah, Calicut, Tellicherry, Mangalore, Secunderabad, Trevandrum, and Cochin.—*Ibid.*

Irrigation in the Madras Presidency.—We are happy to hear that the first link of the Perryaur project is about to be forged by the opening out of the Ghaut leading from the Periacolum Valley to the Travancore Hills, through which that river flows. It has been calculated that every year that this project is delayed, involves a direct loss to Government of five lakhs of rupees: while the benefit to the country affected by the irrigation is simply incalculable. We are glad therefore to learn that it has been resolved to submit the whole question to the Government of India during the current official year, and it is to be hoped that the Ghaut about to be opened will show the way to the successful prosecution of a project believed to be, of its kind, the largest ever attempted in any part of the world.—*Ibid.*

Sufferers by the late Cyclone.—Government have authorised the grant of a new pair of trousers and ankle boots, each, to such of the men of the Infantry and Artillery as may have lost or damaged those articles by their exertions on the beach during the late cyclone; and to such of the men of the 28th N. I. as had their trousers washed away by the flood in Vellore, the issue of past worn trousers as good as, and in lieu of, those reported to have been lost, or if the former be not available, the grant of compensation to the extent of half the value of the new trousers.—*Madras Athenæum.*

Visit of Mr. Campbell to the Presidency Jail.—His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, accompanied by his Staff and by the Commissioner of Police and the Inspector-General of Jails, visited the Presidency Jail yesterday morning.—*Englishman*, July 25.

The New Presidency College, Calcutta.—The first brick of the new Presidency College was laid yesterday by Mr. Leonard, the Chief Engineer of Bengal. The formal laying of the foundation-stone will not take place for some months yet.—*Ibid.*

Subordinate Appointments in Bengal.—The Lieutenant-Governor has extended the privilege of becoming candidates for appointments of less than Rs. 100 per mensem to natives of Orissa and Assam, and Muhammadan families of Bengal, who have not passed an examination in English, but who can show that they have received a thoroughly good education in the vernacular. This privilege is only to last for three years, and such persons are warned that they cannot expect promotion unless they qualify in English.—*Ibid.*

The Calcutta Opera.—At the meeting to be held at the Town Hall to-morrow afternoon, M. Massa, Signor Pompeii's representative in Calcutta, will explain to those who take an interest in the prospects of Italian Opera in Calcutta the position in which matters now are. The principal question to be considered by the meeting will be, whether it is possible to form a Committee of gentlemen in Calcutta who will arrange for the sending to Signor Pompeii of a sum of Rs. 6,000 to cover expenses of advances, &c., and who will also guarantee that the cost of the passage-money of the artistes brought out by Signor Pompeii, will be paid on the arrival of the Company in Calcutta.—*Ibid.*

Slavery in Native Cochin.—The Cochin Sircar's attention has been directed to the condition of the slaves in Native Cochin. Two sections of the Indian Penal Code, about buying and selling of persons, are about to be introduced into the criminal statutes of the country. All the authorities have been requested to deal severely with those who hold slaves, should any complaints be preferred against them by the latter. The British Resident is likewise anxious to ameliorate the condition of the slave castes. He has called upon the Dewan of Cochin to submit a full report on the subject.—*Correspondent of Bangalore Spectator.*

Heavy Floods on the Indus.—Very heavy and serious floods have occurred on the Indus, and the country in the Muzuffergurh district is in many places extensively inundated. Muzuffergurh lies in the triangle between the Indus and Chenab, west of Mooltan. The north western corner of this triangle is most seriously flooded and all the available officials are on the spot collecting labour and trying in every way to stop the progress of the inundation. From Daira Deen Panah to Kot Adoo the country is almost under water. We may add that such floods as these have not occurred on the Indus for a great number of years.—*Indian Public Opinion*, July 23.

The Capital of the Punjab.—A shave of the *Pioneer's* Lahore Correspondent to the effect that there was a possibility of the Local Government making Rawulpindee the capital instead of Lahore seems to have attracted more notice than the probability of the story warranted. To comfort the minds of house proprietors in Lahore and prevent undue speculation in Rawulpindee, we can assure our readers that the Government have no such intentions, and that, indeed, the first notice the Government had of the alleged scheme was in the letter to which we refer. Rawulpindee however will incidentally be favoured with a visit from His Honor's camp in December when he goes to the Camp of Exercise.—*Ibid.*

Cholera at Lahore.—We regret to state that cholera is not diminishing in and about Lahore. Several cases have occurred in the fort and a quarantine has been established over the fort and Mecan Meer so far as natives are concerned. Other cases have occurred among the European community, the latest death being that of Mrs. Hearn an old and well known house proprietor in Lahore. In all houses where a case of cholera, fatal or not, has occurred, the utmost pains are taken to disinfect the place. The house is whitewashed, the floor dug up and mixed with lime, &c. The latest cholera statistics show a gradual increase in the severity of the disease; from the 13th instant to the 21st inclusive there are 42 cases, of which 19 were fatal. The number ranged from *three* to *ten* per day. The *ten*, however, included four cases from outlying villages, so that the average is less than 6 per day. Yesterday, the 22nd, *four* cases *two* of which were deaths were reported up to 4 P.M.—*Indian Public Opinion*, July 23.

RAILWAY COMPANIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

The following are the opening paragraphs of a letter from the Consulting Engineer for Railways, to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, dated Madras, 22nd June 1872, reviewing the financial operations of the Madras, the Great Southern of India, and the Carnatic Railway Companies for the official year 1871-72:—

Capital Account.—The total estimate of advances for construction on account of the three railways was Rs. 53,27,739, and the actual payments from Government Treasuries fell short of that amount by Rs. 22,72,877, or 42·66 per cent. The receipts into the Government Treasuries amounted to Rs. 87,725, or 4·72 per cent. more than the estimate, and the net payments from the treasuries Rs. 23,60,602, or 66·34 per cent. less than the estimate.

Revenue Account.—The actual total receipts in the Government Treasuries on Revenue Account exceeded the estimate by Rs. 4,35,339, or 5·93 per cent., and the withdrawals by Rs. 1,03,904, or 2·67 per cent. The actual net revenue was less by Rs. 1,57,242, or 4·94 per cent. The enclosed statements furnish a comparison in detail on account of each railway separately, between the Budget allotments, the revised regular estimate, and the actuals for 1871-72, together with explanation of the causes from which of the large differences arise.

THE MAHOMEDAN ANGLO-ORIENTAL COLLEGE FUND.

To Syed Ahmed Khan, Bahadoor, C.S.I.

July 19th, 1872.

"Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your note of the 14th ultimo, enclosing the rules for the guidance of the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College Fund Committee and a printed circular inviting subscriptions towards the establishment of the College. Although these papers were addressed to me personally, I have laid them both before His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, and I am now directed to make the following communication to you. His Excellency is much gratified at the active interest in the matter of education which the present endeavour to found a College evinces on the part of yourself and other Mahomedan gentlemen of influence and position. His Excellency feels a deep interest in the subject of Mahomedan education, and, while it would be inconsistent with his religious opinions to give any personal pecuniary assistance to the religious teaching which, as I understand, is to form part of the course of studies at the proposed College, he will gladly contribute to the study of the Western Arts and Sciences, which it is one of the principal objects of the Committee to promote.

"His Excellency considers, however, that any pecuniary assistance which he may render should be contingent on the interest shown in the matter by Mahomedan gentlemen themselves, and on the support afforded by them. He is not, therefore, at present prepared to contribute any donation towards the establishment of the College; but I am desired to inform you that if the Committee succeed in establishing the College; if the institution, when established, shows a reasonable prospect of divisibility and general success; and if the course of instruction is such as to convince His Excellency that a really *bona fide* effort is being made to afford sound secular instruction, he is prepared to devote Rs. 10,000 to the perpetual establishment of a scholarship in some branch of European Literature or Science. Should this scholarship be ultimately established, the details connected with the method of competing for it, its tenure, &c., can form the subject of future correspondence.—"I remain, &c.

"Evelyn Baring, Captain,
Private Secretary to the Viceroy."

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Bombay, 18th July 1872.

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